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WHOLE NO. 1885.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic  
Office, Merchants' Exchange,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any  
of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands,  
by communicating with the Branch  
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,  
will be furnished with the Monthly  
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and  
with the latest information regarding  
the dangers of navigation in the re-  
gions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigat-  
ed and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to  
the office dangers discovered, or any  
other information which can be uti-  
lized for correcting charts or sailing di-  
rections, or in the publications of the  
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

## BILL NOW PASSED

House Has Finally Disposed of  
the Tariff Bill.

### HAWAIIAN CLAUSE REMAINED

Sherman Has Not Replied  
to Japan's Protest.

"Bennington" Is Coming to Survey  
Pearl Harbor—Turks Evac-  
uating Thessaly.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The con-  
ference report on the bill was adopted  
by the House shortly after midnight  
by a vote of 185 to 118 and at noon to-  
day the report will go to the Senate  
for action there.

This eclipses all previous records.  
The result was accomplished after 12  
hours of continuous debate. But two  
speeches were made by the Republic-  
ans—one by Dingley, in opening the  
debate, and by Payne of New York,  
in closing it. The Democrats were  
thus forced to put forth speaker after  
speaker, but their bombardment of the  
Republican position was unanswered.

In all 10 Democratic and one Popu-  
list speech were made—Wheeler of  
Alabama, Swanson of Virginia, Bell  
of Texas, Lanham of Texas, Kelly of  
North Dakota, Fleming of Georgia,  
Handy of Delaware, McDowell of Ohio,  
Perry of Kentucky, Bailey of Texas  
and McMillin of Tennessee being the  
speakers.

The sugar schedule was the main  
point of assault, but the most inter-  
esting feature of the debate occurred  
when Bailey and McMillin, the two  
rival Democratic leaders, crossed  
swords on the question of the ortho-  
doxy of the free raw material doctrine,  
the former opposing and the latter  
championing it.

An analysis of the vote shows that  
180 Republicans and 5 Democrats voted  
for the report and 106 Democrats and  
12 Populists voted against it.

Concerning the sugar schedule Ding-  
ley read from the official statement,  
adding brief comments. By the new  
arrangement about \$6,000,000 increase  
of revenue would be realized, as the  
increase had been placed on raw sug-  
ars at the point where revenue would  
be received and at the same time the  
best sugar industry would receive sub-  
stantial benefit.

The duty on refined sugar is raised  
from 1.87½ cents, as proposed origi-  
nally by the House, to 1.95 cents, thus  
giving the same differential of .12½  
between raw and refined sugar at this  
point, as was originally given by the  
House. This arrangement will in-  
crease the revenue over \$2,000,000.

The paragraph in relation to sugar  
in full is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch  
standard in color, tank bottoms, syr-  
ups of cane juice, melada, concen-  
trated molasses, testing by the polaris-  
cope not above 75 degrees, 95-100 per  
pound, and every additional degree  
shown in the polariscope test, 35-1000  
cent per pound additional, and for  
fractions of a degree in proportion,  
and on sugar above 16 Dutch standard  
in color and on all sugar which has  
gone through the process of refining,  
1.95-100 cents per pound; molasses  
testing above 40 degrees and not above  
56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing  
56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gal-  
lon; sugar drainings and sugar sweep-  
ings shall be subject to duty as mo-  
lasses or sugar, as the case may be,  
according to polariscope test.

"Provided, that nothing herein con-  
tained shall be so construed as to ab-  
rogate or in any manner impair or  
affect the provisions of the treaty of  
commercial reciprocity concluding be-  
tween the United States and the King  
of the Hawaiian Islands on January  
30, 1875, or the provisions of any act  
of Congress heretofore passed for the  
execution of the same."

The conference restored the House  
rate of 20 per cent on sugar cane. Sac-  
charine is made \$1.50 per pound and  
10 per cent ad valorem.

TO SURVEY PEARL HARBOR.

Gunboat Bennington Ordered to Sail  
for That Purpose.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special to  
the Sun from Washington says: Orders  
were issued this afternoon for the  
gunboat Bennington to proceed to Pearl  
Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, with equip-  
ments for making the survey author-  
ized by Congress, to obtain all the  
necessary information for establishing  
a naval coaling station there. Con-  
gress appropriated \$10,000 for the pur-  
pose and the money became available  
July 1st.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, has  
prompted action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be  
necessary to put the harbor in condi-

tion for receiving the largest vessels,  
also to learn how much land will be  
needed and the cost of carrying out  
the intention of Congress to make  
Pearl Harbor a first-class rendezvous  
for United States naval vessels.

That the Navy Department has no  
intention of causing the return of the  
Philadelphia at an early date, even  
when the force of United States ves-  
sels in Hawaiian waters is strength-  
ened by the arrival of the battleship  
Oregon is shown by orders that have  
been issued to Captain Dyer, who will  
go to Honolulu in the steamer leav-  
ing San Francisco August 24th. The  
Oregon is coaling at San Francisco.  
No orders have yet been issued for her  
departure for Honolulu, but they may  
be expected any day.

ADMIRAL MILLER COMING.  
Liberal Instructions Given for Hawaii's  
Protection.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald's  
Washington special says: Rear-Ad-  
miral Miller was formally ordered to-  
day to assume command of the Pacific  
squadron by the steamer leaving  
San Francisco August 5th. He also re-  
ceived directly from President McKin-  
ley positive instructions as to the  
course to be pursued in Hawaiian af-  
airs in case the necessity for inter-  
ference arises. Admiral Miller was di-  
rected by the President to maintain the  
status quo in Hawaii. Foreign aggres-  
sion is to be resisted and international  
trouble is to be suppressed. Should  
emergency demand it, he is authorized  
to carry out the instructions given to  
Rear-Admiral Beardslee, directing  
that officer in event of trouble to land  
bluejackets and marines and hoist the  
American flag.

Written instructions given to Ad-  
miral Miller are of the usual character.  
They direct him to take proper mea-  
sures for the protection of American in-  
terests should they become endan-  
gered. Otherwise he has not a line  
upon which to proceed and must de-  
pend upon his memory to carry out  
instructions. Admiral Miller will be  
accompanied by Lieut. Philip Andrews  
as his flag secretary, and Lieut. T. S.  
Rogers as his flag lieutenant.

The Navy Department is doing all it  
can to facilitate repairs to the battle-  
ship Oregon, so she can start for Ha-  
waii without loss of time. It is ex-  
pected she will be fully ready for sea  
within the next few days, and will then  
receive her final orders to proceed to  
Honolulu.

The Bennington is completing a few  
minor repairs at Vallejo, and is under  
orders to proceed to San Diego as soon  
as she can be gotten ready. She will  
drill the Naval Reserve division at that  
place and then proceed to Honolulu,  
probably relieving the old wooden  
cruiser Marion, whose days of useful-  
ness have passed. The Bennington will  
leave Mare Island Navy Yard on Mon-  
day.

The repairs to the big cruiser Balti-  
more are being rapidly completed, and  
she will be ready for active service in  
a few weeks. It is expected by the of-  
ficers at the Navy Yard that the Phil-  
adelphia will come in from Honolulu  
some time in August and that officers  
and crew will transfer to the Balti-  
more, which, with Admiral Miller's  
flag flying, will then proceed to Ho-  
nolulu to keep a lookout there in be-  
half of our interests.

SUGAR STOCK HIGH.

Reaches the Top Notch in History of  
the Trust.

NEW YORK, July 19.—American  
Sugar Refining Company certificates  
gave an exhibition to-day that was a  
feature of one of the strongest and  
most active markets since the present  
bullish movements in stocks began.  
The entire market was influenced by  
advices from Washington that the  
tariff bill conference committee had  
reached an agreement upon the sugar  
schedule.

The news brought general buying  
orders into the market. These orders  
were particularly heavy for Sugar Re-  
fining certificates. A mass of shout-  
ing brokers wildly endeavoring to ex-  
ecute their orders was the scene wit-  
nessed by spectators in the gallery  
of the Stock Exchange who looked  
down upon the "sugar crowd" when  
the market opened to-day. Simulta-  
neously sales were made in different  
sections of the crowd at quotations  
three points apart, as the opening  
was all the way from 136 to 139. This  
was against 133½, the closing quota-  
tions on Saturday, and broke the high  
record of 137 7-8 made on Tuesday of  
last week.

In the afternoon, after a high reac-  
tion, another burst of strength devel-  
oped, and in about ten minutes the  
price traveled nearly five points up-  
ward, reaching 144½, the highest of  
the day. There was great excitement  
during this big advance, which was  
attended with a rumor that one or two  
firms dealing in sugar had been caught  
on the short side of the market. The  
short interest certainly suffered some  
punishment.

The certificates subsequently reced-  
ed from the extreme high price, but  
transactions continued on a heavy  
scale up to the close of the market.  
The final sale was made at 142½.

PROPOSED SUGAR TAX.

Secretary Gage's Suggestion for Rais-  
ing More Revenue.

In view of the tariff discussion over  
the sugar schedule, the Washington  
Star says that Secretary Gage has sug-  
gested that a provision like the follow-  
ing might be incorporated in the new  
tariff bill, viz:

"Section —. That a tax of 1 cent  
per pound shall be levied and collected  
upon any refined sugar which, after the  
passage of this act, shall be produced  
from sugarcane, tank bottoms, syrup  
of cane juice or of beet juice, melada,  
concentrated melada or concrete or  
concentrated molasses, imported into

the United States prior to the passage  
of this act. The Secretary of the Treas-  
ury is authorized and directed to make  
suitable regulations for the enforce-  
ment of the provisions of this section."

An advocate of this proposition ex-  
plains its purpose as follows:

"Under the present law the duty on  
raw sugar is 40 per centum ad valorem.  
The usual standard of comparison for  
raw sugars is that which tests 6 de-  
grees, and the average value of 6 de-  
grees sugar importations, during a pe-  
riod of four months in the early part  
of the present year, was 2.12795 cents  
per pound. At 40 per centum the av-  
erage duty per pound on such sugar  
was, therefore, a trifle over 85-100 of 1  
cent per pound. This rate of duty per  
pound on the raw sugar, plus the 1  
cent internal revenue tax on the re-  
fined, contemplated by the foregoing  
proposition, would make the tax upon  
the sugar refined after the taking ef-  
fect of the new tariff act, from the  
raw sugar imported prior thereto, 1.83  
cents per pound, or possibly slightly  
above this figure on account of wastage  
in refining. The rate proposed by the  
Senate schedule on refined sugar is 1.95  
cents per pound, which, it will be seen,  
is in excess of the rate already paid or  
assessable on the raw sugars imported  
under the present law, plus the pro-  
posed tax of 1 cent per pound on the  
refined.

"The stock of raw sugars in the  
hands of refiners usually does not ex-  
ceed 100,000 tons. The possession of  
600,000 to 800,000 tons of raw sugar,  
on which an average duty of not more  
than 85 cents per 100 pounds has been  
assessed, gives the refiners a promise  
of a profit of over 1 cent per pound  
when the sugar is refined and put upon  
the market, which means a profit of  
\$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 or more on  
account of the tariff legislation. It  
seems a simple business proposition,  
in view of the possible deficiency in  
the revenue, to make this enormous  
quantity of raw sugar pay its fair  
share of taxation, and it is estimated  
that the proposed amendment, if adopt-  
ed, will yield, within the next six or  
eight months, \$14,000,000 to \$16,000-  
000 of revenue."

E D IN SIGHT.

Vote on Tariff Bill to be Taken on  
July 23rd.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Shortly  
before the Senate adjourned today  
Senator Allison, in charge of the tariff  
bill, made a strong effort to have a  
time fixed for the final vote on the tar-  
iff conference report. Failing in this,  
Allison gave notice that the session to-  
morrow would be protracted with a  
view to secure a vote. It was the first  
definite movement made thus far to-  
ward bringing the debate to a close.  
Allison's first proposition was for a  
vote at 5 o'clock tomorrow, but this  
was objected to by Pettus of Alabama.  
Then he proposed a vote some time  
before adjournment tomorrow, which  
was objected to by Morgan.

The suggestion of Saturday at 1  
o'clock met with a like objection from  
Morgan. The Alabama Senator ex-  
plained his last objection by stating  
that he thought all debate on the re-  
port would be exhausted tomorrow;  
that it was needless to make an agree-  
ment in advance. Finding that there  
was no disposition to reach an agree-  
ment, Allison finally gave notice that  
hereafter, while the report was pend-  
ing, the Senate would not adjourn at  
5 o'clock without an aye and noe vote.

PROSPECTS OF ARBITRATION.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Had Confer-  
ences With Sherman.

LONDON, July 21.—The correspon-  
dent of the Associated Press learns that  
while the statements in the English  
press to the effect that Sir Julian  
Pauncefote brought from the United  
States a draft of a new arbitration  
treaty are untrue, it is a fact that Sir  
Julian discussed the question with  
Secretary Sherman, and since his ar-  
rival here has discussed it with Lord  
Salisbury.

There is the best reason for believ-  
ing that the matter will be reopened  
at Washington in October and that a  
short treaty of less scope than the last  
will be arranged for submission to the  
respective Governments. It is thought  
the matter would not have been re-  
vived unless the feeling of leading  
United States Senators had been pre-  
viously ascertained and Lord Salisbury  
had been assured that President Mc-  
Kinley is in favor of such an arrange-  
ment.

JAPAN WISHES NO WAR.

Statement of the Minister of the  
Mikado at Paris.

LONDON, July 21.—The Paris cor-  
respondent of the Daily Mail says: The  
Japanese Minister here thinks the re-  
lations between Japan and the United  
States are strained and says: "We  
wish especially to avoid war with the  
United States. If we had wanted war  
we would have resisted Russia when  
she interfered after our war with Chi-  
na, but we decided that it was best to  
strengthen our army and navy and de-  
velop our resources."

SALISBURY'S REPLY TO SHERMAN.

It Will be Couched in Firm but Polite  
Language.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Herald's  
London dispatch says: From sources  
of the highest authority I learn that  
while Lord Salisbury is not at all  
pleased with the tenor of the com-  
munication from the American Govern-  
ment anent the Behring Sea troubles,  
he is not disposed to take the matter  
too seriously, and will couch his reply  
in firm, but polite, diplomatic lan-  
guage.

A letter from the carpenter in charge  
of the building of the Hilo hospital  
was to the effect that that place would  
be ready for occupancy by August 2d.

## IT WAS REPORTED

Agreement Reached on Treaty of  
Annexation.

### NO AMENDMENTS WERE MADE

Now on Calendar for Act-  
ion at Any Time.

Japan Said to be Willing to Sub-  
mit Immigration Difficulty  
to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Sen-  
ate Committee on Foreign Relations  
has taken the second step looking to  
the annexation of Hawaii to the United  
States by an agreement to report a  
resolution favoring the adoption of the  
treaty, as sent from the White House  
without amendment.

Of the 11 members of the committee  
seven were present at the meeting this  
morning. These were Messrs. Davis,  
Cullom, Foraker, Clark, Morgan, Tur-  
pie and Daniel, and of these all but  
Messrs. Turpie and Daniel cast their  
votes for the resolution of ratification.

Senator Frye's vote was also cast in  
that interest by Senator Davis, Mr.  
Frye having left instructions to this  
effect.

Sensors Daniel and Turpie did not  
take a positive stand in opposition to  
the treaty, but both expressed the  
opinion that it was not expedient nor  
consistent with the vast importance of  
the subject that the treaty should be  
pressed to immediate consideration  
and that if the Senate was not to take  
the subject up at the present session,  
the better course would be to leave it  
in committee until the Senate should  
be prepared to proceed with its con-  
sideration.

Senator Turpie expressed himself as  
inclined to favor the treaty, but said  
that he thought that it should be  
amended. He, however, withheld his  
amendments on the suggestion that  
the majority would consider it prefer-  
able to have the amendments offered  
in the Senate. There was a general  
understanding that the committee  
could make no effort to secure the con-  
sideration of the treaty during the  
present session, but events may oc-  
cur at any moment, it is felt at both  
the Capitol and the White House,  
which will make it necessary to take  
up the treaty at any moment. It is in  
order that this Government may not  
be caught napping that Senator Davis  
urged action at this time on the treaty.

The whole secret of the expedition  
of the annexation treaty lies in the  
fact that American public sentiment  
has grown impatient because of the  
interference by Japan in a matter with  
which that nation has no concern. Na-  
val officers generally believe that, if  
necessary, the United States should  
teach Japan a lesson, but, like the Sec-  
retary of State, they do not anticipate  
that the Tokio Government would  
care to go to war with the United  
States, at least for the present.

The Bennington, now on the Cali-  
fornia coast, is being fitted out to take  
the place of the cruiser Marion at Ho-  
nolulu. The Marion was ordered home  
some time ago, but an accident to her  
machinery delayed her for several  
months, and the order has now been  
repeated.

It is said that Admiral Beardslee has  
not been sent any orders recently.  
When he went out to Honolulu some  
months ago he was charged to main-  
tain the status quo there, having in  
mind the fact that the President in-  
tended at his convenience to submit  
an annexation treaty to the Senate.  
That was before there was any idea  
that Japan would lodge a protest  
against the treaty, and though the Ad-  
miral's orders hold good at this time,  
his explanation, it is believed, will  
divest the fact of any hostile meaning  
toward Japan.

NO REPLY TO PROTEST.

State Department to Merely Acknowl-  
edge Its Receipt.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A dispatch  
to the Herald from Washington says:  
The administration has practically ig-  
nored the latest protest submitted by  
Japan in opposition to the annexation  
of Hawaii by the United States. It is  
understood that the State Department  
has determined to make no reply be-  
yond a simple acknowledgment of its  
receipt.

It is admitted by State Department  
officials that the protest is very stiff  
in its character. Japanese and Hawai-  
ian matters were considered during the  
Cabinet meeting today, but there was  
no discussion of the report of an alli-  
ance between Japan and Spain.

The battleship Oregon, now on her  
way to San Francisco, will remain at  
that port for several weeks, and then  
go to Honolulu.

Minister Buck is at Tokio, and has  
been advised by the State Department  
of the signing of the annexation

treaty. It is understood that he has  
been aware of the suggestion of arbi-  
tration submitted to Japan by the Ha-  
waiian authorities, and it is expected  
that he will exercise the friendly of-  
fices of this Government to secure the  
acceptance of the offer.

REPORT MADE.

Foreign Relations Committee are  
Agreed on Annexation.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Sen-  
ate Foreign Relations Committee has  
ordered a favorable report to be made  
to the Senate on the Hawaiian annex-  
ation treaty. The committee has made  
no amendment to the convention, and  
the vote by which it was adopted was  
practically unanimous.

Daniel and Turpie refrained from  
voting. The treaty was favored by Da-  
vis, Foraker, Clarke, Cullom and Mor-  
gan, and the proxy of Frye was also  
cast in the affirmative. Lodge, Mills  
and Gray were absent.

It is not expected that any consid-  
eration will be given to the treaty  
this session. In the recess a sub-com-  
mittee, consisting of Chairman Davis,  
Foraker and Turpie will have prepared  
for the use of the Senate all literature  
bearing on the subject that is avail-  
able. Chairman Davis, at the executive  
session of the Senate, reported back  
the treaty to that body, and without  
debate it went to the executive calen-  
dar.

THEY FAVOR HAWAII.

Annexation Resolution Passed by  
Trans-Mississippi Congress.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 15.—The  
session of the Transmississippi Con-  
gress today was notable because of the  
work accomplished. William J. Bryan  
acted as president of the body, and was  
given an ovation when he took the  
chair. Resolutions favoring the an-  
nexation of Hawaii and the construc-  
tion of the Nicaraguan canal were  
adopted.

The Hawaiian question came up at  
the evening session in the form of the  
following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Transmissis-  
sippi Congress favors the prompt an-  
nexation of the Hawaiian Republic to  
the United States on the grounds of  
national policy, prestige and commer-  
cial necessity, thereby removing the  
possibility of this great stronghold in  
mid-ocean being controlled by any for-  
eign power as a constant menace to  
our country."

This resolution was introduced by  
the delegate from Wyoming.

NO ALLIANCE FORMED.

Denial of the Report that Spain Has  
Joined With Japan.

LONDON, July 16.—The Daily Mail's  
Paris correspondent says: United  
States Ambassador Porter assures me  
that the statement that an alliance  
existed between Spain and Japan is quite  
unfounded. The Spanish Embassy also  
declares the report to be a canard.

The Daily Chronicle says it believes  
that the rumor of the formation of an  
alliance between the Governments of  
Spain and Japan against the United  
States is a bogey intended to frighten  
America into annexing Hawaii before  
Congress adjourns, because it is be-  
lieved that if the islands are annexed  
now Japan will not move in the mat-  
ter, but if action is delayed Japan will  
perhaps take action.

Inquiry at the Foreign Office in Mad-  
rid develops the fact that nothing is  
known regarding the reported alliance  
between Spain and Japan.

Not Believed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At the  
Japanese Legation no credence is given  
to the report cabled from London that  
the Spanish and Japanese Govern-  
ments have entered into an alliance  
against the United States. It is point-  
ed out that the Spanish newspapers  
are nearly as bitter in their denuncia-  
tion of the Japanese, whom they  
charge with giving material aid to the  
Philippine insurgents, as they are  
against this Government for permit-  
ting arms and men to be sent to Cuba.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Secretary of War Names Two of  
Its Members.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Sec-  
retary of War has designated Captain  
O. M. Carter of the Army Corps of  
Engineers and Rear-Admiral John G.  
Walker, retired, as members of the  
Nicaragua Canal Commission, provid-  
ed for by the sundry civil act, ap-  
proved June 4, 1897.

He has also detailed Major W. C.  
Raymond, engineer officer in the Army  
as a member of the Deep Waterways  
Commission, provided for in the same  
act. The other members of both these  
commissions are likely to be designat-  
ed within the next day or two.

ARBITRATION FAVORED.

A Statement of the Attitude of  
Japan.

YOKOHAMA, July 19.—The official  
press states that it is probable that the  
Japanese Government will agree to  
the proposal of Hawaii and submit the  
dispute between the two countries to  
arbitration.

Circuit Court News.



—AGENTS—



# NEW DEPARTURE

Negro Families May be Brought to Hawaii.

TO WORK ON PLANTATIONS

Scheme Favored by the Hawaiian Government.

Planters Considering Proposition. Some Look Upon It With Great Favor.

For several months past the Hawaiian Planters' Association has been in correspondence with a gentleman in San Francisco regarding the introduction of black laborers on the plantations, to supersede the Asiatics. The fact that the Chinese are about to be shut off by the Hawaiian Government and the number of Japanese limited by the terms of the old convention, makes the Southern negro the most available of any class suited to the conditions of the country.

A gentleman, with ample capital, interested in the scheme, came down on the Australia, and has had several conferences with the directorate of the Planters' Association, and, while he has had no direct orders for the labor, he has had much encouragement.

When seen by a reporter for the Advertiser yesterday, he expressed himself freely on the prospects of introducing negro labor here, and his faith in the satisfactory results which would ensue to the planters.

"I find some people here whose knowledge of the Southern darkey is limited to cities and comic papers, but let me assure you that there is as wide a difference between the plantation negro and the colored chap who haunts the cities or works on the levees as there is between day and night. The plantation darkey cares only for his family, and he is honest and faithful to his employer and is hard working. He knows what hard work and long hours means, because he has been brought up to it in the cotton field or on the sugar and tobacco plantation.

"Knowing the conditions which exist here and the character of the negro race, I made a proposition to furnish the planters here with an unlimited number of negro families. After several months of correspondence with the Secretary of the Planters' Association, I came down to talk the matter over with them, and I believe they will adopt my suggestion. The plantation negro is a type peculiar to himself, and he is not to be found on a sleeping car or behind a barber's chair. He belongs on a plantation, and except in rare cases, he remains there from birth to death. As to his power to labor in this climate, there can be no doubt. He would be in his element, and I would not hesitate to guarantee that two Southern negroes would outwork three Japanese, or in fact, laborers of any nationality. I know just what I am talking about in this matter, because I have watched people of both races at work.

"Competition with the whites? Well, hardly. If the planters and your Government want this class of labor for the fields, all right; they cannot do better. If they want them for business men and land owners, I would say emphatically, no. They should not be taken out of the environments which have been theirs during life. You have here in Hawaii everything dear to the negro's heart, and he will be happy and contented in the cane field. My connections in the South are such that every family of negroes brought here by me would be selected according to the conditions of the country. I would bring families of a man and wife and his children. And these children, mind you, would provide sustenance for the old folks to this extent: A plantation negro does not care for white bread, and he abhors hard tack; his mainstay is corn and bacon. Give one of these darkeys a little patch for a garden, and the boys and girls will hoe the corn and pound it into meal when it has ripened. Every darkey likes bacon and — Chickens? Yes; he likes chickens, and give him half a chance he will raise them in spite of the mongoose. He will raise hogs and smoke his own bacon. In some of the Southern districts, rice is used a great deal, and here in Hawaii he can get as good as can be found in the world.

"Now as to my method of securing these people: There is not one family in a hundred—perhaps more—who has work the year round. I will go through the belt from one end to the other, selecting two or three families in each place—there will be no trouble to get the right kind—and tell them the situation. If they are ready, I will bring them at once; if not, I will return when I have selected those from other districts. Having secured the required number of families, it will be necessary to get overseers—men who thoroughly understand work in the cane—and bring them with me, for you must understand that negroes require overseers just as the Asiatics do. As a train is filled I will go with it to San Francisco and deliver the people over

to my agents there, who will then take them to Hawaii.

"The wages paid the men and women will be higher than that paid Japanese, but considering the difference in the quantity and quality of work done, the amount is less. I have had a very pleasant interview with the members of the Government, and I am sure they will interpose no objection to them. On the contrary, the idea meets with favor. I do not see why they should, if they look at it from a political standpoint. The objection to annexation on the part of some of the people of the United States is on the score of Asiatic labor, and President McKinley stands today, in his annexation attitude, arrayed against every labor organization in the United States. Eliminate that objectionable feature and there is nothing in the way. The Southern negro is American pure and simple, and when the people of the United States know that the planters of Hawaii are ready to take that class of labor as against Asiatics, they will hurrah louder for annexation than you do down here.

"The only opponents to the plan of bringing negroes here are those who have not studied the negro character by personal observation. They read of a crime committed by a negro and the sensational lynching of the man, and then stamp the whole race with the mold of that criminal. In my experience, covering a good many years, I can truthfully say that these occurrences are exceptions, and it is seldom, if ever, that a plantation negro is the guilty man. These men usually come from the large towns and cities, or are workers on the levees. In the criminal annals of the United States, how often do you find a man who has spent his life on a farm, guilty of a misdemeanor or a crime? Having been brought up away from the allurements of city life, his wants are never out of proportion to his surroundings. It is the same with the negro, and the people who I will contract to land here will not belong to a class that will be heard of in your police courts, but will be found, rather, when Sunday comes around, attending church. Every reading man and every traveled man knows the darkey's love for the good old Methodist Church, and once the negro is established here, you will find that branch of religion flourishing like the green bay tree."

One of the leading agents for plantations here, when asked his views on the subject, said: "I objected to it, first, merely from a political standpoint. I felt that if we drew our full supply from one district, like Louisiana, for instance, it might injure our chances for annexation for the reason that the people of that State would shout that we were depriving them of their labor supply. But I find I am mistaken, no district will be depleted as it is the intention of the gentleman who is here to take only a few families from each district.

"My knowledge of the negro is limited, but I will admit that the idea of bringing them here is a good one and now is a good time to begin. There can be no question regarding there being Americans and that is what the people of the United States want us to have. I would like to see every plantation on the islands start in now with 100 families. There is no question about the climate suiting them, and, from what I have learned since I began to investigate the matter, they are better able to do the work required of them than the Japanese."

It is pretty generally understood that the Cabinet is a unit in favoring the measure. One of the ministers said in response to a question: "The objections I think is a mere matter of sentiment. Once in a while there is a hue and cry raised because a crime has been committed by a negro and the whole country immediately gets down on the entire race in consequence. To me it is a mistake. There is what is known as the 'black belt' containing 10,000,000 people and occasionally some crime is committed by a negro. It is not always the crime that attracts attention from people of other parts of the world, but the manner of the punishment. It is not a long time since that the newspapers of the United States, and even of Europe, were full of accounts, written and pictured, of the burning of a negro criminal at a stake, by an infuriated mob. It is the punishment of that man that is before me now, but I have forgotten just what crime it was he committed. I do not believe crime is as rampant among the people of the 'black belt' as in any other locality of the same number of people. Politically, the move to bring those people here would be beneficial to us all."

Another minister stated that he had been favorable to it for years, and hoped the planters would see their way clear to bringing in the families as soon as possible.

Another gentleman remarked, on hearing of the scheme: "I wish they would bring in 10,000 before the 1st of January. They are a better class of labor in a climate like ours than any other race of people, except, perhaps, Hawaiians, and I believe they will do more work than the Hawaiians."

"My opinion of the negro is based on what I have seen of him in the South, in Kansas and in the State of Washington. I will relate only the latter. In 1894, there was a miners' strike at Rosslyn and everything was closed down. The Northern Pacific Railway is interested in the mines, and the matter was growing serious. Finally, some person suggested bringing negroes from the South. An agent was dispatched there, and in a few weeks he returned with 850, nearly half of whom brought their families with them. They were put into the mines almost in the face of the Winchester in the hands of the strikers. From that day until I left there, a few weeks ago, there had not been a complaint filed by a mine superintendent, nor has a committee from the miners found it necessary to wait on the superintendent to file a complaint as to overtime or class of work. If the people of Hawaii can get the right class of negro plantation labor, such as I have seen, they had better secure it."

It is expected that at least four orders will be sent away by the next steamer, and if the men, women and children are what they are said to be, a future visit to the plantations of the Islands may be looked upon with greater enjoyment than is now the case.

# ARE LESS HOSTILE

Japanese Newspapers Not So Aggressive in Their Tone.

THE DUTY ON SAKI EXPLAINED

Government Did Not Receive Protest in Time.

Japanese Emigrating to Brazil. Foot-binding in Disfavor in North China.

The Japanese papers in the vernacular are recently not so hostile in their attitude toward Hawaii as they were, over the increase of the duty on saki. The Mainichi Shimbun publishes the following: The imposition of the increased duty in question was duly discussed by the Hawaiian Legislature some time ago, and the proposal having been approved, was embodied in a law and promulgated. Not until after the promulgation of the law was any objection raised by the Japanese Government, and it could scarcely have been expected that the law would be at once suspended or modified in consideration of that objection. Had a protest been lodged before the project of the law was submitted to Parliament, the situation would be different. But that precaution not having been taken, nothing remains now except to pay the tax.

The Hawaiian Government has been approached on the subject, and may possibly agree to reduce the tax to the old figure—15 cents a barrel—in which event the surplus will be returned to importers. But in the meanwhile there is no just cause of complaint, nor can Hawaii be said to have disregarded Japan's protest, inasmuch as the law in question was promulgated before any protest had been made.

JAPANESE PASSPORTS. Large Proportion of Japanese Come to Hawaii.

The Japanese Foreign Office publishes the following interesting figures: Number of passports granted in 1894, 16728; 1895, 22,411; 1896, 27,585. Further analysis shows that among those going abroad in 1896, 811 went on public business, 211 went to Europe and America, 29 to Korea, 26 to China, 17 to England and 84 to various other countries, for purposes of study, at public or private charge. Korea attracted the largest number of business men, namely, 1,414; China came next, with 434; then followed the United States with 360, Russia with 327, Hawaii with 225 and other countries with smaller figures, the grand total of mercantile men being 3,124. In connection with agriculture and fishing 3,232 went to Russia, 828 to Korea and others elsewhere, making a total of 3,295. Laborers aggregated 17,689, of whom 9,206 went to Hawaii, 4,121 to Russia, 1,066 to the United States, 630 to Korea, 865 to Canada, 778 to Australia and 211 to China.

Japan's Internal Loan.

The Mail says that the Nichi Nichi gives credence to a rumor that the Government will shortly raise an internal loan by issuing industrial bonds to the people. The condition of the home money-market does not seem to be favorable for such a project, consols and war bonds having fallen to 97.60 yen and 97.80, respectively, while there is no question of the stringency in commercial circles. It must also be borne in mind that many of the projects contemplated by the Government for the last fiscal year have not been completed, and some 25,000,000 or 26,000,000 yen voted by the Diet for these purposes has to be carried forward into the accounts of the current year. These sums are, therefore, available, if the Government is actually pressed for money.

Federal System in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, July 17.—Japan may have a small edition of Ireland on her hands before long. In the Riukiu Islands there is a party calling itself the Fukuhau-to, or advocates of the restoration of the feudal system. They are about to send a committee to Tokyo for the purpose of petitioning the Government; first, to make the former King their chief; secondly, to remove all officials belonging to other parts of Japan, and thirdly, to put an end to all interference on the part of the Tokyo Government. In short, they want to have Riukiu made independent.

Korea's Foreign Trade.

The Jiji Shimpo publishes a telegram from Seoul, dated the 5th inst., to the effect that the Korean Government, independently of its treaty with Japan, intends to open Mokupho and Chinnampo to foreign trade from the 1st of October next. An intimation in that sense has been conveyed to the foreign representatives. The opening will be effected by royal ordinance, and the rules relating to the settlements will be compiled after consultation with the various legations.

Foot-binding Dying Out.

The North China Daily News says: According to a leading article in the Sinwenpao exhorting its readers to taboo bound feet in women, and strongly advocating natural feet for the next generation of women in China, it appears that a large number of influen-

tial members of the literati and gentry in Kwangtung province have also written against foot-binding, and several anti-binding societies have in consequence already been established in that province. "Hence mothers need not fear now that their daughters cannot marry well with natural feet, as the members of these societies have agreed to let their children intermarry. As all the members, so far, are either men of high literary standing or wealth, the natural-foot girls will be able to marry into the best of provincial families." In the prefecture of Shaoching, Kwangtung, the people of over 80 villages never bind their daughters' feet. This antipathy to foot-binding found its origin in the Taiping rebellion. When the rebels got to Shaoching they killed all the women with bound feet, while those with natural feet all escaped.

RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION. Assurances of Japanese Consul to Australian Officials.

A Sydney paper has the item that the Japanese Consul states that there is no likelihood of extensive emigration of Japanese to Australia. Probably the Japanese Government would restrict emigration to the Queensland sugar plantations and other places where the Japanese were not objected to. The emigration of a few thousand would do Japan no good. The Government did not want to arouse ill-feeling in Australia over such a trifling matter.

During the recent visit of the Premiers to London they were in conference with the leading officials of the Colonial Office, and the treaty entered into between Great Britain and Japan was under discussion. With the exception of Queensland, all the Colonies declined to adopt the treaty.

No Further Restrictions.

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—The Yodoku Choho reports that the Foreign Department received a telegram on the 5th inst., from Mr. Shimamura, Japanese Minister in Hawaii, to the effect that no hindrance will be exercised hereafter in the landing of Japanese contract immigrants in Hawaii. The department has wired to all the local Governors to that effect.

Russia's Opinion of Hawaii.

LONDON, June 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Russia will not join in Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, but she regards the move as a dangerous precedent.

Famine in China.

The Jiji Shimpo publishes a statement that famine is now prevailing in the Shishuoshu district of China and that hundreds of people are dying daily.

Japanese Emigrants.

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—Fifteen hundred contract emigrants are to leave Kobe for Brazil by the Tosa Maru next month.

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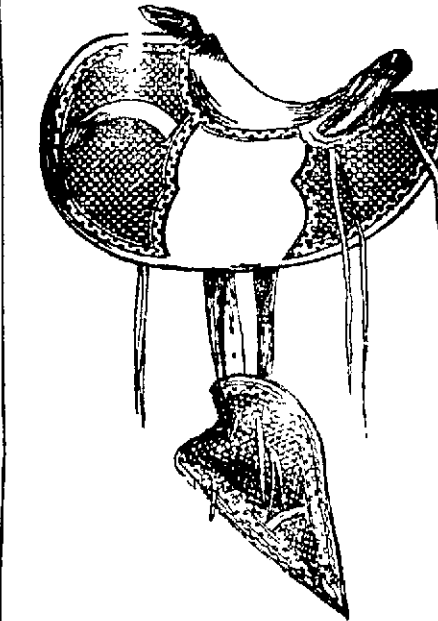
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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897

## THE NEWS.

The dispatches received in the Moana's mail yesterday, of Annexation and the Reciprocity Treaty were reassuring. On July 14, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ordered a favorable report to be made to the Senate on the Annexation Treaty. No amendment has been made to the convention. The House has passed the Tariff Bill without disturbing the clause relating to Hawaii, and the Senate has agreed on a final conference report. There will probably be no further discussion of Hawaiian affairs until the regular session of Congress in December. It would be presumption to suppose that the Senate will surely adopt the Annexation Treaty from the mere fact that the committee has submitted a favorable report, and that the reciprocity clause has been unanimously adopted. The friends of Annexation are firmly convinced that the future prosperity and the safety of this country can be assured only by annexation, and that the benefits will be mutual. There is also every reason to believe that Annexation is gaining friends in the United States. But the men who will fight Annexation in the Senate in December, and the forces that are arrayed against it outside the Senate will not be idle during the interim. The arguments that have already been made against Annexation will be re-embellished and others will be prepared, a new campaign will be entered upon and every effort made to either kill Annexation or abrogate the Treaty. Hawaii is under fire. This is no time for an over-weening confidence.

News was received that Japan had agreed to submit the Immigration controversy to arbitration. Should this dispatch be correct there is every reason to believe that an amicable settlement will soon be made of the difficulty. It is likely that the strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania will be settled by arbitration. This shows a disposition on the part of the workingman and the employee to avoid unnecessary suffering and loss of wages and capital. It is a reasonable proposition. News from the seat of war is brief. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Porte to make a concession and evacuate Thessaly. The Cuban cause is growing and the insurgent forces are said to be advancing on Havana. From the interviews with Sir Julian Pauncefote in England there is a definite plan to submit a general Arbitration Treaty to the Senate at the next session. Should the Senate ratify such a treaty it will be one more step toward the formation of an alliance between the two great English speaking nations.

## WANTED: A PACIFIC CABLE

The frequent recurrence of long intervals without the arrival or departure of mails from or to San Francisco, emphasises the necessity of a cable between this port and San Francisco, and leads many to ask, whether "life is worth living" here in Honolulu, without it? The route, which has been thoroughly surveyed between these islands and Monterey Bay, a short distance south of San Francisco, has demonstrated the feasibility of laying one over what has been termed by experts the best ocean bottom that has ever been discovered. Competent judges have given it as their opinion that a cable can be laid at less cost per mile and with less risk for repairing breaks than in any other ocean. The best possible bed has been prepared by nature, ap-

parently for this express purpose, and when the work is once performed, there is every probability that it will not require renewal for many years, for this ocean is proverbially "as calm as a mill pond." at least at certain seasons of the year. The experience of the present as well as the past four years, indicates that the venture will be a paying one from the very opening of the line. The necessities of the American, Japanese and Hawaiian governments alone would have called, as they still call, for a large amount of cable work. It would seem feasible with all the idle capital awaiting investment in the United States and England, to organize a company and commence work, even without a guaranty of monopoly for this route. Ex-president Cleveland did all he could to induce action favorable to the enterprises, but without success. In one of his messages to Congress, during his first term of office, he used the following forcible language: "In the vast field of oriental commerce now unfolded over our Pacific borders, no features present stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity."

Again, on another occasion, he said: "I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty, these islands, on the highway of Oriental and Australasian traffic, are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping-stone to the growing trade of the Pacific."

## THE HAWAIIANS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The idea is very prevalent abroad that Hawaiians as a class are ignorant, and that their adoption into the Union would be an evil. This is not the case by any means. Hawaiians as a class are not to be compared with the American Indians nor with the negroes. They are superior to either. As a class, they are intelligent and comparatively well educated. There are very few, we might say none, who cannot read and write in their own language, and many of them read and speak English fluently. There is no country—not even the United States, where the percentage of illiterates is smaller than in Hawaii. This is because all the children are obliged by law to attend school, between the ages of six and fifteen, and are taught in the English language. And within a very few years, all under thirty years of age will speak English, as a general rule. So with the Portuguese, of whom there are about 15,000 here; all their youth are taught in English, and it is now generally spoken by them. As in America, after the European parents die, all the younger generation speak English only; so it is with Hawaiians, for the language of the country is English, and the business of the country is done wholly in it, and a man or woman who does not speak it, has little chance of success. Hawaiians are very different from the American Indians, and are far superior to them. They are ambitious to speak, dress and live like foreigners, where they are able to do so, because they see that it gives them an influence and position which can be acquired in no other way. Educated Hawaiians are superior to negroes, even to Spanish-Americans, inasmuch as they are more amenable to law, and more easily influenced by sound teaching and example. They have little in common with

the aborigines of either North or South America.

There is one respect in which more might be done for Hawaiians, and this is the supplying them with better industrial education or training in the useful branches of industry—both agricultural and mechanical. Our coffee plantations and sugar factories ought to be manned in large part with Hawaiians, for when well paid they make as valuable workmen as any foreigners. In the growing coffee industry, they can become useful and reliable helpers, in almost any branch of the work, whether cultivation, trimming, cleaning, picking or in the drying houses. All through this process, natives of the soil are preferable,—and none better than Hawaiian men and women, who as a rule can be relied on, far better than strangers. The young Hawaiians graduating from our industrial schools ought to find positions without any trouble, especially if applications for hands are sent to the principals of these institutions. The more of these schools that we have, the better for our Hawaiians, who seek industrial occupations.

The Hawaiian newspapers, as a rule, are read more eagerly of late than ever before. The Kuokoa, which is the oldest among them, is very popular, especially among the more intelligent and educated class. The Hawaiians fully understand what annexation means, and believe that it will be for their benefit, and that all the privileges that they now enjoy will be confirmed and perpetuated to them and to their children, in a greater degree than they now possess. We can assure American statesmen and all others in America, that the Hawaiians are capable of proving themselves as industrious, worthy and peaceable citizens as those of any state in the Union. They know of America as the land and home of freemen, and they will be as proud of the privilege of being called American citizens, as any born on the American continent. And they wish Americans to feel that they will never regret the proclamation of the treaty of Union, which shall make them "one and inseparable, now and forever."

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

The annual catalogue of Oahu College for 1896-7 has been distributed. In looking over this little handbook, reporting the fifty-sixth year of the institution, we find it embellished with twelve finely-executed photos of its buildings and surroundings, which will enable strangers to get a good idea of one of the most charming spots on Hawaii, consecrated to the higher education of its youth—both native and foreign. The picture of Pauahi Hall (opposite page 26), erected in memory of the Hawaiian Chiefess, Mrs. Pauahi Bishop, and that of the College bathing pool, (opposite page 40), are gems of artistic merit. The number of students in the college-department during the year, has been 107, and in the preparatory-department 140, making a total of 247. Besides the regular course of studies, provision is made for a normal class. After passing through the regular college course, students in the normal school have a special course, including all the studies usually required in a full normal course in other countries. Connected with this department is an excellent pedagogical library. Another admirable feature of this institution is a business department, in which students can secure a thorough training in the best methods of book-keeping and in commercial and banking practice and law—a course which is too often considered as unnecessary. Students in this branch are also taught civics, including the study of Hawaiian and American state and national constitutions. An excellent art department is also provided, supplemented with a re-

ference library. Special attention is devoted to elocution, and prizes are offered for the best progress in this course, as shown by original addresses on live topics. Oahu College is not conducted on a money-making basis, but to furnish its students with a solid education at a very low cost. A student who is charged only \$38 per annum, receives the value of \$327. All the expenses of students are on a cost basis. Another important feature is—that Oahu College works in harmony with the Hawaiian public schools, and is designed to supplement them, and give a finishing education in the higher branches to Hawaiians and foreigners alike.

The interest which teachers have taken in the Summer School, the last session of which was held on Tuesday, has been extremely gratifying to those who were instrumental in organizing the school in 1896. The attendance this year has been even larger than that of last year, and is an evidence of the practical value of the questions discussed. Instruction to teachers in the Islands can be supplied in no other way so successfully as by such means. The isolation of their position, especially on some of the other Islands, makes the regular holding of teachers' meetings impracticable. Yet the more remote the school is from educational centers, the more comprehensive becomes the nature of the instruction which it is necessary for the teacher to give. Educators have agreed that it is the duty of the public school to impart more than book knowledge to its pupils. Stability of character is of more importance than the mere ability to read and write. In many instances the public school furnishes practically all the mental and moral instruction which children receive. Even in communities where this is not the case, the work of the school, as a supplement to home training and home influences, is invaluable.

It has been the endeavor of the Summer School to furnish the teachers with new ideas for conducting their work. It has emphasized the duty of teachers to thoroughly prepare the children and young men and women under their charge to assume every responsibility of life with dignity and ability. The Summer School has also given particular instruction in the best methods of conducting class work. The science of teaching has been discussed, and the attention of the teachers has been called to the importance of maintaining harmony in the class room, and of having the perfect confidence of the pupils. The value of the Summer School cannot be overestimated. It is the intention to continue the sessions each year.

In the dispatches received by the Belgic yesterday, but brief mention was made of the Immigration controversy. The vernacular papers discuss the question in a less bellicose tone than formerly, and the papers printed in English appear to have omitted their usual severe criticisms of Hawaii's attitude toward Immigration. It is possible that the cessation of hostilities may be due to the contents of two dispatches alleged to have been received in Japan from Hawaii. One of these is in effect that no further hindrance will be made to the immigration of Japanese contract laborers. The other contains the information that this Government has been approached on the subject of the increased duty on sake, and is said to be willing to reduce the duty to the old schedule. Two such items could hardly fail to produce a quieting effect upon an inflammatory press, especially since they concern the very subject-matter of the controversy between the two governments. With these exceptions the news is of a very general nature.

## COLLECTOR CASTLE RETURNS.

Says Annexation Was Not Expected This Session.

Collector General of Customs Castle and wife returned home by the Moana yesterday after an extended visit to the United States. Mr. Castle left Washington about six weeks ago for Massachusetts where his wife had been visiting for a year.

Regarding annexation, Mr. Castle said: "We never believed in Washington that the treaty would pass at this session, but we believe we have a splendid chance at the next session. Mr. Kinney will return here next week but Mr. Thurston has returned to Washington where he will remain for the present."

Mr. Castle is in excellent health and looks well after his sojourn in the East during the torrid wave.

## DR. DAY RETURNS.

Made Official Investigation of Quarantine in Japan.

Dr. F. R. Day and wife were among the passengers on the Belgic yesterday. Dr. Day has been making an official investigation into quarantine methods in China and Japan, more particularly as it relates to the plague and such diseases as may be communicated to Hawaii.

While away, Dr. Day spent much time with Dr. Brooks, the United States quarantine physician, sent out by his Government for a purpose identical with that of Dr. Day. They were accorded ample facilities by the officials in the Chinese and Japanese ports for a careful study of the plague and its treatment, and Dr. Day comes back with a fund of information on the subject.

While in Japan he visited the hot springs famous for their curative qualities in the treatment of leprosy.

## Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

## Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

## Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 50c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## THIS DAY.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

ESTATE OF JOHANN F. DREWES.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a power of sale contained in the will of the late Johann F. Drewes, I will sell at public auction on Friday, July 30, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, Honolulu, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated on King street, opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and described as follows:

No. 9. Commencing at stake at south east corner of lot No. 8 and running south 79 deg., 15 min. east, 1 chain 34 8-12 feet, along makai road leading to Waikiki, to stake; thence north 24 deg. east, 2 chains, 23 5-12 feet, to stake beside George Bush's western wall and southeast corner of lot No. 10, 1 chain 8 3-12 feet mauka of southwest corner of G. Bush's place; thence north 79 deg., 15 min. west 1 chain 34 8-12 feet to stake at southwest corner of lot No. 11; thence south 24 deg. west 2 chains 23 5-12 feet to place of commencement, containing an area of 423 fathoms, more or less, being Royal Patent No. 3. Also Apana 3 of Royal Patent No. 2219 of L. C. A. 7117 N. 7565 to Kalaea situate at Kaneohe, Oahu, and containing an area of 1 and 4-100 acres. Maps of the above described premises, together with title deeds, can be seen at the law offices of Kinney & Ballou and at the auction room on the day of sale.

Deeds at expense of purchaser. Sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. Terms: Cash; U. S. gold coin.

JOHN F. HACKFELD, Imperial German Consul, Administrator of the Estate of Johann F. Drewes. 4654-4TH & M 1879-18

## TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 27, 1897.

We want every carpenter in town to call at our stores this week and see our stock of carpenters tools; we have everything he wants. Always on the look out for novelties, we have secured some that will gladden the heart of every carpenter who uses them.

We have Balsley's patent screw driver and holder. The most unique tool ever placed on the market. By this arrangement the screw is held in position as firmly as though it were a portion of the driver itself. The tool can be adjusted to fit any size of head in a fraction of a second.

Another good thing is a handy oil stone, set in a wooden frame with wooden cover complete. No fear of grit or dust getting on the stone and ruining your edge tools.

We have an immense stock of general carpenters implements, such as spoke-shaves, iron planes, wood planes, chisels, adzes, ratchet braces, steel squares, Jennings' expansion bits, awls and tools (self contained) and very handy, hack saws and hand saws, saw sets, gauges, carpenters' engineers' and farriers' hammers, rules and pencils and a thousand and one other things too numerous to mention here.

We are selling everything as cheap as any other house in town and our stock is the best.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.  
236 FORT STREET.

Mothers  
Made  
Happy

The latest and best nipple on the market is the SPIRALRIB.

## Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a spiral rib extending through the mouth piece that prevents it from collapsing.

## Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical profession generally, and adopted by many leading nurseries throughout America.

## Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary nursing bottle. The price more reasonable than most nipples now on sale.

## Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are high-grade goods. We are the sole agents for these nipples, and shall be pleased to send you a sample on request.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



# DR. DAY'S REPORT

## Quarantine Regulations in China and Japan.

### Provisions for Disinfecting Emigrants and Clothing Before Embarking.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Day made the following exhaustive report on the quarantine regulations at the ports in Japan and China, which he has recently visited in the interests of Hawaii.

To His Excellency W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu, Sir:—In accordance with instructions received from you in your letter of May 17, 1897, I proceeded by the O. & S. S. Doria to the Oriental ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong for the purpose of inspecting the methods used for carrying out the Quarantine Regulations of the Republic of Hawaii.

Hongkong was the first port examined. Upon arrival I met Dr. S. D. Brooks, U. S. M. H. S., who had been sent by the United States Government upon a similar mission and we made the inspections together. From conversations with him I gathered that he approves of the methods adopted by the Hawaiian Government to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases, and will recommend that similar ones be adopted by his Government. Owing to the extended tour he had planned to visit, Swatow, Poochow, Amoy, Tien Tsin, Chefoo, Peking and possibly Korea, and the limited time at my disposal we were obliged to part at Hongkong.

Dr. Gregory P. Jordan, sanitary inspector for Hawaii at Hongkong since his appointment last year has made a thorough examination of all steamer passengers bound for Honolulu and will have the supervision of the disinfecting of their effects now that the new plant is ready for use.

It was used for the first time the day after my arrival to disinfect the baggage of the emigrants sailing in the P. M. S. S. City of Peking and I had the opportunity of observing the modus operandi. The hot air chamber is a duplicate of the one at the Quarantine Station in Honolulu and has been erected in a large stone godown, or warehouse, on the Praya in District 7.

The tracks for the cars are laid in cement and the jacket, doors and steam-pipes are covered with asbestos. The temperature was raised rapidly to 245 degrees F. by injecting steam into the interior of the chamber. At this temperature the gauge registered 30 pounds pressure within the jacket, while the pressure within the chamber was 40 pounds. After remaining at this point for 30 minutes the steam was allowed to escape, and the doors were opened. The goods dried very quickly when exposed to the air, and were not injured at all by the steam. The method adopted of keeping the baggage of emigrants separate and simple and effective, and consisted of putting little board partitions, as long as the car is broad and as broad as the space between the trays, between each passenger's baggage.

It is the intention to have all the baggage brought to the godown the morning of the day before the steamer sails for the purpose of disinfection. It will be placed at one end of the room. Each package will be numbered, opened and the contents with corresponding numbers attached placed on the trays. While the contents are being disinfected in the hot-air chamber the containers will be washed inside and out with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury. After being disinfected the goods will be repacked in their separate containers and the regulation yellow "Disinfected" label pasted on each package. From the godown the luggage is taken to the ship in a cargo boat.

The treatment of the baggage is all that can be desired, and thoroughly conforms with the regulations of the Board of Health. Nothing, however, has, so far, been done about cleansing the emigrants themselves or their clothing, except by washing this very essential detail might be carried out as soon as possible. I brought the matter before Dr. Jordan, Mr. Van Buren, the agent of the P. M. and O. & S. S. Cos., and the representatives of the various immigration companies and the various assurances and promises were given. The details agreed upon were: To have the emigrants, after completing their examination at the Harbor Master's office, the day before sailing, taken to the godown where given an antiseptic bath and at the same time have their wearing apparel passed through the hot-air chamber. From the godown they will be taken on board the steamer. When this is accomplished, the process will be as perfect as one can wish, and in connection with the thorough inspection given each individual emigrant before departure can be depended upon to insure a high degree of protection.

The question of ante-embarkation quarantine presents itself in this connection. In times of serious epidemics, such as cholera and plague, the quarantine regulations provide for a detention of steamer passengers of five days prior to embarking (See page 12, sec. 5), but I also say: "When practicable, passengers should not ship from an infected port." After careful investigation and consideration, I have come to the conclusion that an ante-embarkation quarantine is impracticable. In the first place, the colonial government will, in all probability, raise serious objections to such a measure; secondly, there would be difficulty in getting suitable quarters to accommodate a large number of emigrants and difficulty in procuring an efficient isolation, if a place were procured; thirdly, the steamship company, as a matter of self-protection, will not carry steamer passengers from this port during times of serious epidemics.

I think, therefore, that discretionary power should be given to the sanitary inspector or Consul for Hawaii to prohibit immigration when, in his opinion, the ordinary precautionary measures of disinfection and inspection are inadequate to protect us against infectious diseases.

The sanitary condition of Hongkong at the present time is excellent. Since the epidemics of bubonic plague in 1894 and 1895 the Sanitary Board has done a great deal toward improving the Chinese quarters of the city. Lodging houses are now registered and inspected, and any alterations necessary to give good ventilation, light and prevent overcrowding are insisted upon. Smallpox is endemic here, but practically disappears during the summer months.

A few, four or five, isolated cases of plague have been reported this season, but I believe they were all non-resident. The disease is epidemic in Formosa, Swatow, Amoy and Macao. The Sanitary Board feel confident of being able to prevent the spread of the disease in the event of any cases being introduced from abroad, by adopting a system of isolation, light and disinfection of all articles liable to contamination. Medical inspection is made of all vessels arriving from Formosa and Swatow, but up to the time of my departure no inspection was made of those from Macao. I have to have to Dr. Jordan for copies of the Lawton's, Atkinson's and Wilm's reports on the bubonic plague, and Mr. McCallum, the general secretary of the Sanitary Board, for the annual reports of the Sanitary Board for the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. While in Macao I visited the Chinese hospital for plague patients, and saw 10 cases, nine of whom were convalescent. The epidemic is now subsiding, averaging

one or two new cases daily. Instead of 10 and 15, as it was earlier in the season.

### AMOY

The mail boats do not touch regularly at this port, but I was given to understand by the agents that the steamer, which was to stop on her homeward voyage for a cargo of tea, and I expected to have an opportunity of seeing the Hawaiian Consul and medical inspector. Only an hour or two before the steamer went direct to Shanghai. I have learned from various sources that plague is epidemic in Amoy, but the consular bills of health, until recently, have not mentioned it.

Within the past year the P. M. and O. & S. steamers have made Shanghai one of their regular way ports. While Hawaii's interest in Shanghai is very slight, there having been no steamer passengers or cargo from this port to Honolulu, yet the trade is rapidly increasing between the two places at any time, and it would be well to have a representative of Hawaii appointed who can keep the Hawaiian authorities advised as to the sanitary condition of the place, giving such advice as may be required in the duties that may fall to such an official.

Shanghai is probably the best governed, as it is the cleanest and most enterprising city in the East. The sanitary condition of the place is excellent. Plague has never been there, even during 1894 and 1895, when it was raging in Hongkong. The Municipal Council are on the alert, however, and have taken steps to handle the disease, should it make its appearance. The usual medical inspection is made of all vessels arriving from Formosa, Poo Chow, Amoy and Swatow, and isolation hospitals for foreigners and natives have been established down the river, where there will be little risk of the disease spreading to the city.

The principal disease they have to contend against is smallpox, but owing to the more general use of vaccination, it is becoming less of a scourge than it formerly was. Dr. Grant makes the statement that it is distributed to the hospitals, public institutions and physicians gratuitously. The Chinese are beginning to appreciate the value of vaccination, and are having the operation performed more and more every year.

Cholera is also a disease that appears every year during the summer months amongst the Chinese population. So far, there have been no cases this year. I would recommend the appointment of Dr. Grant as sanitary inspector for Hawaii, in order that he may give the supplemental bills of health to the steamers, and in the event of emigrants leaving from this port in the future, that he may perform the other duties appertaining to the position.

### NAGASAKI.

Dr. M. G. Paul, the sanitary inspector for Hawaii at this port, since his appointment last year, has had nothing whatever to report, as no emigrants have arrived from here to Honolulu. He has not been in the habit of giving supplemental bills of health to the steamers, but it would be desirable to have him do so. At the present time there is considerable smallpox in Nagasaki.

Ships take coal here, and large numbers of coolies are on board to handle it. Furthermore, both here and at Kobe, a number of peddlers come on board to dispose of trinkets, counterfeit postage stamps, etc., to gullible tourists. This is a practice which should be stopped, especially during times of epidemics.

While in Nagasaki, Dr. Paul took me to the quarantine station, about two miles down the bay. The officials received us cordially and went to great pains to show us the entire establishment. All vessels arriving from Formosa and China are obliged to anchor off the quarantine, and undergo a rigid inspection. Only two weeks before my visit a ship arrived from Formosa with a case of plague on board. Two other cases developed amongst the passengers while in quarantine. If there is no sickness on board on arrival, even though the ship is allowed to proceed into port. It is only in case of there being actual sickness on board that the ship is detained at quarantine.

### KOBE.

Kobe is a port of great importance to Hawaii, as it is from here that most of the Japanese emigrants take their departure and large quantities of freight are shipped. It is second only to Yokohama in the amount of shipping, and may be destined, before many years, to be the principal port of Japan. Sake and food-stuffs are the principal exports to Hawaii.

Kobe is the home port of most of the small Japanese tramp steamers, owned and manned by Japanese. Most of the emigrants to Hawaii come from this neighborhood and make, or would like to make, Kobe the port of departure.

Dr. Moore Graham is sanitary inspector and acting Hawaiian Consul. He complains of not having received any notification from the Government of the trouble about the emigrants, who were returned on the Shinshu Maru. For weeks he did not know whether the difficulty was on account of some error in carrying out quarantine regulations or not. He also regrets having no authority to enforce regulations, as he has no commission to act as Consul.

The course he has pursued with the emigrants has been (1) the disinfection of clothing, (2) inspection and after the ante-embarkation regulations were subjected to sulphur fumigation for 24 hours in a small building on the Bund, from whence it was taken on board the steamers in lighters.

There is the opportunity now of using a hot-air chamber for disinfection. Mr. Allerton has two large steam chambers in a godown that are used for the disinfection of rags before shipment to the United States. Arrangements can be made with him to use them for disinfecting baggage when occasion requires. These chambers are built of brick, are 24 feet long, 10 feet wide and 7 feet high. Steam pipes run up the sides, and two of them have perforations for allowing the steam to escape from the chamber. The godown is within 100 yards of the beach, where the baggage could be taken on board of lighters and transferred to the steamer. There is talk of putting up a bath house on the Bund before going on board. Should this be done, and the place put in little better condition, the regulations could be carried out to the satisfaction of the board.

The doctor sees the emigrants at least twice before they board the ship—once about six days before, when they are all vaccinated, and a second time a day before, to see if the operation has been successful. Inspections are regularly made after the emigrants are on board of the steamers, shortly before departure. At the time the ante-embarkation quarantine, Dr. Graham is of the opinion that it is uncertain and unreliable, sure to meet with the opposition of the authorities and it would be better to stop immigration during times of epidemic. The sanitary inspector general or the

Consul should be given authority to prohibit immigration when, in his opinion, disease is so general as to become a danger to Hawaii, without having to wait for instructions from Honolulu. In the case of the Shinshu Maru, the passengers were kept in quarantine at the temple for 14 days, and their baggage was disinfected with sulphur for 24 hours. So far as the doctor knows, no disease has been taken on board that had been fumigated. The ship was cleaned and inspected before the passengers went on board, but nothing was done toward disinfecting it nor was any attempt made to do anything with the crew or their effects other than the usual inspection. It has been the doctor's practice to inspect the tramp steamers and see that they are well cleaned before allowing passengers to go on board, but with such fearful overcrowding as there has been on these boats it would be impossible to keep them clean or in good sanitary condition during a voyage of two or three weeks. He recommends giving the sanitary inspector authority to limit the number of passengers, and to prevent such overcrowding which is a constant danger and should be a criminal offense. These ships should be obliged to carry white officers and a qualified medical man.

I learned while in Kobe that the Japanese authorities raise serious objections and put every obstacle in the way of the Chinese from Chee Foo transshipping at Kobe. The probabilities are that the emigrants will have to be sent to Shanghai.

The Kobe quarantine station was visited. All vessels from Formosa and China are regularly inspected here, as in Nagasaki.

(To be Continued.)

### KATIE PUTNAM.

Will Give Performance at Opera House Saturday Night.

Katie Putnam and her company of dramatic stars arrived on the Moana yesterday and will open her season of four weeks at the Opera House on Saturday night.

Her repertoire is a large one and the company will no doubt receive a hearty reception at the initial performance which will be "Lena the Madcap" a play in which Miss Putnam has appeared with success throughout the United States for several seasons. Plays for the week following will be announced later. The box plan opens at the Wall, Nichols Company, at 9 this morning.

### Hiyei Arrives.

The Japanese training ship Hiyei, N. Uyemura commander, arrived in San Francisco. She anchored alongside the Naniwa. The usual salutes were fired.

The Hiyei has a complement of 325 men all told, of which eighteen are cadets. The captain of the cruiser is N. Uyemura, and the Commander is M. Ota. The other officers are as follows: Gunnery Lieutenant, Y. Nishiyama; Torpedo Lieutenant, H. Fukushima; Navigating Lieutenant, K. Inouchi; First Lieutenant, M. Tanaka; Second Lieutenant, K. Okada; Third Lieutenant, T. Okubo; Chief Engineer, H. Kondo; Chief Surgeon, T. Maki; Chief Paymaster, Y. Koashi; Sub-Lieutenants, Y. Takahashi, N. Taniguchi, S. Nakagato, K. Nozaki and M. Ochiai; Assistant Engineers, K. Onuma and T. Okazaki; Assistant Surgeon, Y. Wada; Assistant Paymaster, T. Nakata.

The armament of the Hiyei consists of sixteen guns, including two of 17 centimeters, six of 12 centimeters, four of small caliber, and one-inch Nordenfeld machine guns. The vessel is what is known as a composite bark-rigged steam cruiser of 2284 tons. It has 2535 horse power, and is supposed to have a speed of twelve knots. The Hiyei was built in England in 1879, and was designed by Sir Edward Reed.

### On a Vacation.

W. H. Bell, linotype machinist for the Hawaiian Gazette Company, leaves by the Australia today on a three-months' vacation, which he will spend in Denver and Chicago. Mr. Bell came here from Chicago in March, 1896, and has worked constantly in the interval, keeping the linotypes in a state of perfection not surpassed in any office in the United States. He hopes to return at the end of his vacation fully recuperated in health and prepared for a heavy business campaign.

### English Officers Call.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning Captain Field and officers of H. B. M. S. Penguin called on President Dole at the Executive building. They were presented by British Vice-Consul, Mr. T. Rain Walker. The guard was paraded and the band played.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3% cents.  
Dr. Maxwell has gone to Hawaii and will return in about five weeks.  
T. Rain Walker went to Hilo on the Helene to look after H. B. M. Consul Hawes who is ill in Hilo.

All the latest designs in pictures, frames, etc., at King Bros.' art store. Prices within reach of all.

Dr. A. B. Lyons left for Detroit yesterday, where he takes a position as chemist in a large drug house.

Theo. F. Lansing, Minister of Finance, publishes in the Gazette today a list of the Tax Appeal Boards, commissioned by him for the year 1897.

Col. W. F. Allen and wife returned home on the Belgic yesterday. Mrs. Allen was in excellent health, but the colonel is suffering from a slight indisposition.

Judge Carter and J. F. Brown went to Kaunakakai, Molokai on the Mauna Loa yesterday. The former goes for recreation and the latter on Government business.

A telegram was received in San Francisco before the departure of the Australia to the effect that Minister Hatch would leave Washington for Hawaii on the 23rd.

An invitation is extended by the Hawaiian Hardware Company to all the carpenters in town to inspect the line of carpenters' tools. All wants will be supplied by this house.

Among the kamaianas who returned on the Moana yesterday were the following: A. J. Campbell and wife, Chief Justice and wife, J. B. Castle and wife, L. A. Dickey, C. M. Cooke, C. M. Cooke, Jr.

Miss Marguerite Gore of Maui, Mich., who made a visit to Honolulu about two years ago, was married to Mr. Frank Fullerton Moore of Chicago

on July 7th, 1897, at the home of the bride's parents.

By the Kinau yesterday morning came the news of a shocking double murder and attempt at suicide in Waiakapu last Sunday. The murderer is Sagata, a Japanese, and his victims were his wife and two-year-old child.

Cards to the wedding of Sheldon Pharis Patterson to Mrs. Mariam Eliza Austin, which took place at Chicago July 17th, have been received. Mrs. Austin was the widow of Judge Austin, who died here some years ago, while on the Supreme bench.

The officers of the Neauu tell of a monster shark that hung around the steamer all day Wednesday while she was at anchor off Kukulhaele, Hamakua. There were no harpoons or guns aboard and the shark wouldn't bite, so there was disappointment all around.

As two passengers from the Moana were passing the Executive Building yesterday at the close of the band concert and just as the boys started the Hawaii Ponoi, the tourists evidently thought they recognized an old friend for one said to the other "Take off your 'at Jock, cawn't you 'ear them playin' God save the Queen."

### MUSICAL.

Pleasant Society Function at President and Mrs. Dole's.

One of the most enjoyable events of the mid-summer season was the musical given by President and Mrs. Dole at their Emma Street residence last night.

The Dole home was a perfect charmer last night. Japanese lanterns like fire flies, cast a soft light from the tropical foliage in the yard and on the lanais Japanese lanterns again performed their work. The rooms throughout the house were brilliantly lighted, showing to good effect the floral decorations. In all there must have been 200 people present, distributed on the lanais and in the rooms.

The guests were welcomed by President and Mrs. Dole and then passed along to enjoy the pleasant company of friends. At about 8:30 o'clock, the first number on the evening's program was announced and then following at brief intervals, came the others, all given in the drawing room. The program was as follows:

Piano Solo—Mrs. H. M. von Holt.  
Song—Mrs. E. D. Tenny.  
Recitation—Mr. Howard of Punahou.  
Song—Mrs. Russel D. Walbridge.  
Violin Solo—Mr. B. L. Marx.  
Song—Mr. H. F. Wichman.  
Song—Mrs. Smith of Stanford University.  
Song—Mr. Paul R. Isenberg.  
Song—Mrs. C. B. Cooper.  
Recitation—Miss Edna Kelly.  
The entertainment was complete from a pleasure-giving standpoint.

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED has been used for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.  
The Balm of Aniseed is a very valuable remedy for all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is a very valuable remedy for all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

Lower, Broth, Egg, the eminent actor, Mr. J. H. P. is a very valuable remedy for all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is a very valuable remedy for all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, lived in Chicago, and was a very valuable remedy for all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is a very valuable remedy for all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

LOOSEN THE THROAT, INFLAMMATION, SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

Refuse Imitations. Establishments, SING THEIR STORES, THIS TIME-HONORED COUNTRY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Everyone who took part was at his or her best and special mention would be to mention all.

The program at an end, the lanais were sought out by most of those inside the rooms and cooling refreshments were soon passed around. Thus the evening passed along and shortly after 10 o'clock the guests began to depart.

Among those present were noticed Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Attorney General and Mrs. Smith, Minister and Mrs. Lansing, members of the diplomatic and consular corps, Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee, Captain Cotton and officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Captain Book and officers of the U. S. S. Marion, and a large number of others.

The ushers were E. R. Adams, W. R. Castle, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Guy R. Kenneth.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND HONOLULU.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the special partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of "Lishman and Ouderkerk," is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, from and after this date. All liabilities existing at this date will be paid by J. Ouderkerk, and all accounts owing the said firm will be collected by him.

ROBERT LISHEMAN, JOHN OUDERKERK.

Witness: C. G. BALLENTYNE, Honolulu, H. I., 21st July, 1897. 1893-4t

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule: price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

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Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

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Good Coffee Land for Sale.

28 acres of good coffee land, fee simple, with houses, implements, cistern, and fenced with stone walls, situated at Nakolawa, seven miles from Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Eight acres under cultivation with healthy coffee trees; last crop yielded 4,000 pounds.

Information can be had at the store of AKAU & CO., Kailua, Hawaii.



# CHINESE PERMITS BY AUTHORITY.

Government Declines to Issue at Present.

NO SIX MONTH RESIDENCE BONDS

Action Taken as Result of Annexation Proposition.

Final Action as to Laborers Will Be Taken on Arrival of Moana.

From present indications, an embargo will soon be placed on Chinese immigration. When the annexation proposition was made to the United States one of the principal clauses was that Chinese immigration should cease. As a step in this direction, the Government has decided to issue no more six-months' residence permits to Chinese or to execute any bonds. A Government official said yesterday:

"This preliminary step is taken in view of the pledge made the United States on the annexation question. We feel that annexation is reasonably sure and, that being the case, it would be rather a breach of faith to approve contracts for a lot of Chinese to arrive. The order has not been made final and will not be until we get the news by the Moana. If it appears that annexation to the United States is a matter of but short delay, then I believe the present order will be made peremptory and there will be no more contracts approved for Chinese laborers to come to Hawaii. It would be manifestly unjust to the United States to load up on Chinese laborers just before annexation takes place, knowing, as we do, that it must cease directly the treaty is consummated. As I understand it, nothing has been done beyond refusing to issue the regular six-months' residence permits; the other matter will be attended to after the arrival of the Moana."

Mr. Goo Kim Fui, the Chinese Commercial Agent, when questioned regarding the Government's action, said: "I think it is premature for the Government to take the step and, also, for the newspapers to publish it. We realize that Chinese cannot come here after the Islands are annexed to the United States, but why shut off the Chinese who wish to come here to remain for six months, and who are under bonds to return to China at the end of that time? From an income-producing standpoint, it is bad judgment for, if 100 Chinese come here under these permits, it means \$1,100 revenue to the Government through fees and taxes."

"But there is another view to take of it—the side of the planters. What are they to do if the source of their labor supply is shut off? Just now there are few Japanese, and there will probably be no Chinese, to come. What are the planters to do? The manufacture of sugar is different from the manufacturing of woolen goods or machinery. When the cane is ripe, it must be cut; it will not wait for labor, and, besides, the mills cannot close down through overproduction. People consume sugar, and the demand for it shows no decrease. With other manufacturing industries it is quite different."

"I do not believe this action of the Government will inflict a very great hardship on our people, because the China of today is not the China of 10 years ago. Our people are adopting the ideas of Western civilization to a very great extent, and miles of country that has remained for centuries undeveloped are now being thrown open by the building of railways. One line, on which the work of construction has just begun, will be 710 miles long. The building of this creates a demand for a great deal of labor, and instead of 2,000 or 3,000 Chinese coming here to work for a net wage of \$6 a month, they will remain at home, where the climate, food and conditions are more favorable to them. With the opening up of this new territory, there will also be a demand for many new buildings. In one section an entirely new city is springing into existence. All this requires labor, and it will be supplied at home."

"We do not know what will follow annexation—if it comes—but you can depend upon it that the interests of the planters, which are also those of the people, must be protected, and it may be that after Hawaii becomes a part of the United States there may be some arrangement made by which they could still get a portion of their labor from China."

## Fast Yachts Coming.

There will soon arrive in the city two first-class fast yachts. One is now being built in Hong Kong, by Campbell, for Henry Waterhouse, and the other, ordered by Harry Evans and others, will be down on the next trip of the Diamond Head. Both will be here in time for the regatta in September.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

### FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.  
1st Precinct:  
All the districts of Puna, excepting Keaau and Olaa. Voting place: Poholiki Court House.

Inspectors:  
H. J. Lyman,  
H. Rycroft,  
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:  
The lands of Keaau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honolili Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:  
G. K. Wilder,  
G. W. A. Hapai,  
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of Honolili Gulch to the bed of the Kawainui Gulch. Voting place: Papaikou School House.

Inspectors:  
G. E. Thrum,  
R. T. Forrest,  
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Kawainui Gulch to the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch. Voting place: Honomou School House.

Inspectors:  
J. K. Dillon,  
W. D. Schmidt,  
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:  
Wm. G. Walker,  
E. W. Barnard,  
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kuliu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohi School House.

Inspectors:  
A. Lidgate,  
Robert Horner,

7th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. S. Clinton,  
Edwin Thomas,  
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:  
Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuiahae.

Inspectors:  
Wm. Horner,  
George Koch,  
L. R. Medeiros.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:  
Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:  
W. P. McDougall,  
G. P. Tulloch,  
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:  
Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:  
W. S. Vredenberg,  
J. Crowley,  
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:  
South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolaloa. Voting place: Court House, Kallua.

Inspectors:  
George Clark,  
S. Haanlo,  
Thomas Ain.

4th Precinct:  
North boundary of Hoolaloa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors:  
Wm. Wright, Jr.,  
D. P. Namanu,  
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct:  
From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookena.

Inspectors:  
T. K. R. Amalu,  
D. Z. Naahielua,  
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Puna. Polling place: Wai-ohinu Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. H. Waipulani,  
W. J. Yates,  
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:  
W. P. Fennell,  
Ikaaka,  
G. W. Paty.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:  
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:  
.....  
.....  
.....

2d Precinct:  
The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:  
Geo. Trimble,  
H. Manase,  
A. Kamai.

3rd Precinct:  
The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:  
Henry Dickenson,  
A. N. Hayselden,  
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:  
District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:  
R. C. Searle,  
David Taylor, Jr.,  
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:  
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:  
Goodale Armstrong,  
D. L. Myers,  
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:  
The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honuaula. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:  
E. H. Bailey,  
.....  
W. O. Aiken.

7th Precinct:  
The district of Honuaula. Polling place: Honuaula Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. M. Napulou,  
G. K. Kunukau,  
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kaluanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. W. Hardy,  
Geo. Forsyth,  
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:  
The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: Hamakua School House.

Inspectors:  
W. F. Mossman,  
W. E. Shaw,  
P. N. Kahokuokalani.

10th Precinct:  
Kahikihui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:  
Patrick McLean,  
W. B. Starkey,  
J. K. Piimanu.

11th Precinct:  
From Kipahulu to and including Makapu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. Wittrock,  
J. Grunwald,  
B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct:  
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:  
James P. Saunders,  
D. W. Napihaa,  
G. W. Kalohai.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:  
All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying East of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:  
Geo. Manson,  
A. C. Pestano,  
John Kea.

2d Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: VIZ: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:  
J. A. Magoon,  
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,  
M. I. Sylva.

3rd Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors:  
W. H. Hoogs,  
J. D. Holt,  
F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3d Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:  
J. M. Vivas,  
James Nott, Jr.,  
T. P. Cummins.

5th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapuwaia building.

Inspectors:  
Alex. Lyle,  
G. W. R. King,  
D. Logan.

6th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by Richards street, Beretania street, Nuuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors:  
Henry Smith,  
W. L. Eaton,  
J. M. Camara, Jr.

7th Precinct:  
All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolaula, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:  
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.....

### FIFTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying West and North of Nuuanu Street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:  
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Koolaula lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Inspectors:  
Wm. Henry,  
E. P. Aikue,  
Frank Pahia.

2d Precinct:  
The judicial and taxation district of Koolaula. Polling place: Koolaula Court House.

Inspectors:  
C. H. Judd,  
W. K. Rathburne,  
J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct:  
The judicial and taxation district of Wailua. Polling place: Wailua Court House.

Inspectors:  
Edward Hore,  
Frank Halstead,  
Alfred Kaili.

4th Precinct:  
The judicial and taxation district of Wailanae. Polling place: Wailanae Court House.

Inspectors:  
Sam'l Andrews,  
G. W. Nawaakoa,  
Isnia Halualani.

5th Precinct:  
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hoaeae and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:  
H. J. Gallagher,  
D. B. Murdock,  
Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:

All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors:  
Frank Archer,  
J. M. Ezera,  
S. Hookano.

7th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihi Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors:  
W. L. Wilcox,  
W. R. Sims,  
J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:  
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihi Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors:  
Ed Towse,  
R. W. Cathcart,  
R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct:  
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors:  
A. V. Gear,  
C. A. Peterson,  
Peter Souza.

10th Precinct:  
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:  
J. Effinger,  
Aki K. Akau,  
Henry Davis.

### SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

1st Precinct:  
The Island of Niihau. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:  
.....  
.....  
.....

2nd Precinct:  
That portion of the district of Waima extending from the second precinct to the Punaauia Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors:  
W. E. Smith,  
David Kua,

3rd Precinct:  
That portion of the district of Waima extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waima and Kekaha Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary to the sea. Polling place: Waima Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. F. Scott,  
C. B. Hofgaard,  
J. H. Kapunial.

4th Precinct:  
From and including Kalaheo, to and including Hanapepe. Polling place: Hanapepe School House.

Inspectors:  
H. C. Perry,  
.....  
Kamaka.

5th Precinct:  
The district of Koloa from its junction with Lihue, to and including the land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. K. Burkett,  
W. H. Neal,  
J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct:  
The district of Lihue. Polling place: Lihue Court House.

Inspectors:  
R. W. T. Purvis,  
W. T. Lucas,  
H. D. Wishard.

7th Precinct:  
Extending from the land of Papaa to and including the land of Wailua. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors:  
S. N. Hundley,  
F. B. Smith,  
J. Kawelo.

8th Precinct:  
Extending from Kalihiwai River to and including the land of Papaa. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

Inspectors:  
John Bush,  
W. P. Huddy,  
J. Lono.

9th Precinct:  
Extending from Kalihiwai River to the north boundary of the district of Waima. Polling place: Waloli Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. Kakina,  
C. H. Willis,  
J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

# H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

## Complete Assortment

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A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT.  
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# Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Girdles, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

# A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechein & Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.  
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.  
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.  
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.  
Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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# Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

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LIHUE, KAUAI.

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## THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

## IN CLOSING HOURS

### Last Day of Hawaiian Summer School.

Closing Addresses by Professor Brown and Inspector General Townsend.

The final meeting of the Summer School took place yesterday afternoon in the High School building. Nearly all the members of the school were present, and they listened with close attention to the closing addresses of Professor Brown and Inspector-General Townsend.

In his final remarks, Dr. Brown spoke of the importance of school work in Hawaii. There is no fear of the teachers overestimating this importance, but they might overestimate the difficulties. Sometimes teachers stretch up to a sense of the real importance of the work, and after a time fall back into the old carelessness. The teacher who would be successful must not only stretch up, but line up to the importance. The prophet Nehemiah, being about to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, was opposed by Sanballat. Being invited to attend a conference on the matter, Nehemiah replied:

"I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down. Why should the work cease whilst I leave it and come down to you?" The teacher who tries to live up to the fine art of teaching will meet temptation to desist. He should send back the answer of Nehemiah. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "Hitch your wagon to a star." This should be the teacher's motto. He should not be satisfied with low aims.

Dr. Brown regretted that he had not been able to pay more attention to the scientific side of teaching. This is a subject full of interest. The teacher needs all that science can give. The teachers in Hawaii have an opportunity of setting a high standard of teaching. They should insist upon a high standard of moral purpose, and a high standard of skill in the schools. A demand for the fine art of teaching should be made. When a school becomes accustomed to a high class of teaching it will not be satisfied with a poor class. Let the Summer School emphasize this fact, and it will then justify its existence. But what is fine teaching? We know many people whom we like, but in whose presence we can think our lower thoughts; these are not our teachers in the best sense of the word. We know others in whose presence we cannot think our lower thoughts; these should be our teachers. Every community should cherish the persons in whose presence the people think their noblest thoughts. A teacher in whose presence the pupils think their noblest thoughts is the ideal teacher. If the Summer School has been the means of forming one such teacher, its work has not been in vain.

The Inspector-General followed with remarks, summing up what he regarded as some of the most important lessons of the session. "Thanks were due," he said, "to those who had given their time and energy to the work of teaching. The Summer School must not be looked upon as an end, but as a means. This is a movement in favor of better teaching in the school room, and its success can only be judged by the work we do next year. We have all received instruction which will prove useful to us. We may not realize this now and we may never realize it. Thoughts will be coming to us during the coming years, and we may not be able to trace their origin, but they may have had their origin in this session, now at an end. We shall go forth with enthusiasm, perhaps, more valuable than any of these lessons learned. Wherever earnest, enthusiastic teachers meet, their enthusiasm increases. This is not the least gain from the Summer School. Let us go forth with an increased appreciation of the dignity of our work."

"No other class of workers in this land is doing more for the future of the people. No other individual does more to elevate the grade of civilization and make life really worth living in the land than the conscientious, earnest teacher. Let us go forth with the feeling of fellowship. We are working together in a great cause. Let us stand by our co-workers in neighboring schools, and I would have the teachers in each school appreciate the unity of their work; assistants being loyal to their principal, whose is the responsibility for the general plans of their work; and principals being kindly disposed and considerate toward their assistants. Pestalozzi said: 'The first principles of education are love and faith,' and in the sense in which he used the term, he was right. Love and truth have been the first principles of education since the world began, and they will be so till it ends."

"Pestalozzi, at Stanz, met a band of children, who were degraded, hardened, and made suspicious by the sufferings they had endured. The saddest sight on earth is that of a hardened, suspicious child. Pestalozzi was confident, as he has told us that his heart would change all of this, and it did change it. It was the love of the teacher for the children which in time caused the love of the children for the teacher to spring forth. I would emphasize the importance of this love of the teacher for the child. If you do not feel this in your hearts, stop and consider the condition which you are in. For centuries past, it has been customary to say that the teacher stands in the place of the parent, but in this country, above all others with which I am familiar, the teacher exerts a greater influence upon the future character of the child than even the parents. Consider how much these children must receive from you."

"And the faith of which I speak is reciprocal. The only way in which a teacher can command the faith of his children is by deserving it. Prove yourselves worthy of their faith, and you will receive it. But what of your faith in the children? I believe that there is far too little of this. Seek to

become better acquainted with your children. Find an entrance into their hearts and lives, and you will find those hearts better than you now think. Out of such poverty, out of such simple lives, out of such difficulties and hardships as those to which your children are accustomed have sprung many of the noblest characters of earth. Let us have faith and hope that through our influence better things may spring from our pupils, that through our influence their aspirations may be sanctified, their characters hallowed and their lives ennobled."

During the afternoon Captain Berger delighted a large number of the teachers by the sweet music of the band.

#### FOUR LIBRARIES.

#### Meeting of the National Teachers' Association.

A meeting of the N. T. A. H. was held at the High School building, Honolulu, Monday, July 26, 1897. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. The following resolution was read and adopted:

"Resolved, That we co-operate in securing for the use of the teachers and pupils of these Islands four (4) traveling libraries. And that we request the Department of Public Instruction to take such steps as will enable us to secure the establishment of such libraries, and that a committee of our members be appointed by the chair to co-operate with the department."

"Resolved, That we favor raising the standard in the examination of teachers for certificates whenever circumstances will warrant it, and that we deem it expedient to introduce the subject of percentage in the future examinations in arithmetic for primary grade certificates."

The motion to adopt the resolution was lost by a vote of 16 to 53. Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Lenhart that the resolution be reconsidered. Carried. The resolution was again discussed, and on being put to a vote was defeated, only 12 voting for it. Then Mr. Harris introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, We, as teachers in the various schools of the Islands, feel the necessity of a series of text-books in reading, containing matter adapted to the peculiar needs of our schools; and, 'Whereas, we realize the inability of procuring the same from abroad; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we humbly ask the Board of Education to publish, or cause to be published a series of books containing reading matter, selected with a view to meet the peculiar needs of our schools."

After discussion it was moved and seconded that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Harris then introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, Learning that a number of our teachers have so conducted their closing reviews or examinations as to justify the charge of deception; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our condemnation of such acts as having a tendency to lower our standard and disgrace our profession."

The motion to adopt was lost. The following resolutions from the report of the Committee on Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we offer a vote of thanks to the Minister and Commissioners of Education for providing so efficient a normal course of instruction in this Summer School, and for their interest in the schools generally."

"Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to Mr. Townsend, Inspector-General, for his untiring energy in the organization of the Summer School, and to the various instructors who so ably assisted him."

"Resolved, That we offer a vote of thanks to Dr. Brown for his able and lucid lectures, and for his personal interest in the teachers."

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan for the very pleasant reception given by them to the members of the Summer School."

"Resolved, That the thanks of the association are due the officers and men of the U. S. S. Philadelphia for the kind entertainment offered to the teachers of the Summer School."

The report of the Committee on Election of Officers for the ensuing year was read and adopted. Following are the officers:

President, Miss Deyo; vice-president, Oahu, Mrs. Frasher; vice-president, Maui, B. K. Kaiwataea; vice-president, Hawaii, J. N. Bell; vice-president, Kauai, John Bush; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Gibson. Executive Committee: J. L. Dumas, Miss Lampan and C. E. Rosecrans.

#### Yokohama Strikers Win.

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—About 400 coolies, employed by the Yokohama Cargo Boat Corporation, who went on strike the other day, have gained their point and have had their wages raised 20 per cent. They resumed work on the 5th inst.

#### REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
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4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. It is a cure guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Written guaranteed. Free sample. Address THE SELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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### Hamburg Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 107,650,000  
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

### North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000  
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The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills. Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.

### J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

### Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

### WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

#### INSURANCE

### Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

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### Northern Assurance Co. Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,051,532.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d

Subscribed ..... 2,750,000

Paid up Capital ..... 657,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds ..... 2,670,560 12 0

3—Life and Annuity Funds ..... 9,604,182 2 8

..... £12,051,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,577,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches ..... 1,404,507 9 11

..... £2,981,536 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

### ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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BOARD OF HEALTH

Plan for Cultivating Taro at Waikolu.

Molokai Settlement Discussed. Hilo Hospital Nearly Completed.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President W. O. Smith, Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson; Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds and Kellogg. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. President Smith reported that Mr. Reynolds had made certain recommendations in regard to taro-planting at Waikolu. Stated briefly, one-fourth of the proceeds will be the property of the Board and three-fourths the property of the cultivators. It was President Smith's opinion that those who neglect the work should be deprived of the right to plant. The Executive Officer was given the power to put the above recommendation into force. It was distinctly to be understood that the whole of the proceeds from the taro should be the property of the Board and that that body should take one-fourth and give three-fourths to the cultivators. It was moved that the Executive Officer be authorized to erect a fence at the mouth of Waihanau Valley, Molokai, to prevent the trespassing of persons and animals in said valley. Motion carried. It was further moved and carried that the Executive Officer be authorized to build a fence around the cultivated land in Waihanau Valley, Molokai, and not to allow the cultivation of any more land in said valley. The Executive Officer was further authorized to take steps toward the regulation of the water service in Ka-laupapa. The dog matter was then brought up again. President Smith stated that he had, since the last meeting, discussions with several who had at one time been connected with the leper settlement in official capacities. It was the opinion of one that the extermination of all the female dogs or all those dogs above a certain height would create no end of trouble. In his mind, the only way to do would be for the Board to pass a resolution that after a certain date, no more dogs shall be allowed at the settlement. President Smith said that, in thinking over the matter, the view just stated would probably be the best way. He then presented the following suggestion: Dr. Wood said that he thought it was a matter of great hardship to the lepers at the settlement if they were to be deprived of their dogs. Their comforts were few enough as it was. The whole question was left in the hands of Mr. Reynolds, who is soon to go to the settlement. He will talk the matter over with the officers of the Board there. Just here Dr. Day read his report on the mission which he was sent to accomplish in Japan and China. Meeting adjourned.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company -1897-

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Maalea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	July 30	Friday	Oct. 22
*Tuesday	Aug. 10	*Tuesday	Nov. 2
*Friday	Aug. 20	*Friday	Nov. 12
*Tuesday	Aug. 31	*Tuesday	Nov. 23
*Friday	Sep. 10	*Friday	Dec. 3
*Tuesday	Sep. 21	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
*Friday	Oct. 1	*Friday	Dec. 23
*Tuesday	Oct. 12		

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on trips marked \*.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Saturdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	Aug. 17	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	Sep. 7	Tuesday	Nov. 29
Friday	Sep. 17	Friday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	Sep. 28	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	Oct. 8	Friday	Dec. 31
Tuesday	Oct. 19		

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nu'u, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so may be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President. S. R. ROSE, Secretary. CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, July 27. O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from China and Japan. Am. bark Ceylon, Calhoun, from Seattle. Wednesday, July 28. Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports. Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Ka-paa. Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports. Schr. Moi Wahine, from Paauilo. Thursday, July 29. R. M. S. Moana, Carey, from San Francisco. H. I. J. M. S. Hiyet, Wyemura Naga-yoko, from San Francisco. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii. Am. bk. Fresno, from Port Gamble.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 27. Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuluahele. Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina. Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai. Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui. O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for San Francisco. Wednesday, July 28. Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco. O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m. Am. bark Chas. B. Kenny, Anderson, for Puget Sound. Mis. stmr. Morning Star, Bray, for Micronesia. Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kauai ports. Thursday, July 29. R. M. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies. Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Naliwili, Koloa and Waimea. Am. bktn. C. C. Funk, Challeston, for Puget Sound. Am. ship Mary L. Cushing, Pendleton, for New York. Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii. Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports. Schr. Moi Wahine, for Paauilo.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii at 11 a. m. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuluahele.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Belgic, July 27.—Dr. F. R. Day, Mrs. Day, W. F. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Wong Chow, G. B. Reeves, Dr. P. Grosser, Mrs. Grosser, T. D. Leonard, Mrs. M. Farber, Through: Hon. Edwin Dun, Miss Dun, W. F. Sands, Mrs. J. M. Shotwell, Mrs. Jas. W. Scott, Mrs. L. F. Selfridge, A. Adelsdorfer, Paul Antoine, H. Brewer, Dr. Jno. Fryer, W. Kohlrautz, F. Lehmann, E. E. Mayrogordato, J. W. Snyder, Rev. Wm. McVey, Mrs. McVey.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, July 28.—Volcano, Dr. E. Anderson and wife, L. Gollitz, Dr. E. S. Warner, H. G. Stillman, H. Wallis and wife, Theo. Wolf, Miss M. Shipman, Rev. H. Isenberg, Oliver Shipman, Way Ports: Miss Johnson, Miss Paulding, Miss Hattie Forbes, Rev. L. W. Damon, Judge G. W. A. Hap-pal, F. A. Andrews, C. R. Collins, W. S. Wise, F. M. Wakefield, H. Kindel, Jas. Glob, E. Hartmann, H. C. Austin, M. Nishi, N. G. Chan, G. Kawaguchi, C. S. Bradford, H. Deacon and son, Mrs. Wo Hing, 3 children and servant, V. M. Fulcher, Rev. J. Kawabe, Father Bonaventura, Father Paul, Father Oliver, Mrs. Mahelona and 3 children, Mrs. F. Brown, Paul Jarret, J. S. Hau-ku, Mrs. F. Waldron, H. C. Aiken and wife, G. S. Aiken, W. Savidge, P. C. Baldwin, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Judge Frear, A. B. Wood, M. Roberts, W. Smith, T. Masuda, S. Furuya, D. A. Loebenstein and 174 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, July 28.—Mr. W. K. Johnson and 15 deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, July 28.—Miss K. Kani and 2 deck.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Noeau, July 29.—W. H. Baugh and two on deck.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Moana, July 29.—A. J. Campbell and wife, A. C. Rulofson and wife, T. P. Meserve and wife, Chief Justice Judd and wife, G. Hanbach and wife, H. B. Emery and wife, J. D. O'Hara and wife, J. B. Cas-tle and wife, Mrs. F. W. Hart, Miss M. Stockmeyer, L. A. Dickey, W. C. Parke, F. H. Coelin, C. Barik, W. H. Tooker, Howard Scott, Miss A. Wat-son, Miss N. M. White, Robert Jeffers-son, J. H. Burns, J. R. Johnson, M. Hyman, Dr. R. W. Anderson, C. M. Cooke, C. M. Cooke, Jr., E. J. Walsh, Mrs. J. Lyceet and two children, Miss K. Makins, Mr. and Mrs. Gannon, Miss Gannon, G. A. Russell, J. B. Ball, J. Bettencourt, J. Azevedo, James Mun-roe, S. B. Ross, J. T. Wright, C. H. Jellett, H. D. Peppard, F. Muller, J. D. McLeod, Otto Nelson, E. Ross, Through: R. G. Brownlow, W. G. Sprigg, F. Levie, Jeffrey Dennis, G. Harrison, W. J. Tucker, James McKay, J. A. Davis, D. Macdougall, W. Vin-cent, P. H. Morton, Miss Brownlow, W. C. Brown and wife, M. Pape and wife, J. A. McKelvey and wife, Mrs. Skarns and child, Mrs. Sadie Hutter, Mrs. M. Brennan, Mrs. A. Northcott, A. B. Hyman, Mrs. Treforthee, R. Clad, F. Canfield, wife and two children, J. Hemphill, B. Byramji, Miss Balchin, L. E. Bond, wife and two children, G. C. Spillburg, Edwin Smart, J. J. Arm-strong, John Jensen, S. J. Cooper, W. M. Cooper, J. T. Lowe, Chas. Phillips, W. Castner, T. W. Parkes, G. A. Brandstetter, wife and two children, Miss Lynam, Capt. Green, R. Finlay, Miss Lippwell, Thos. Woods, George Lumston, Wm. Robertson, wife and four children.

Departures.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 27. Father Francis, Miss De-car-do, Mrs. Haslacker, Miss Haslacker.

J. B. Alexander and wife, Master Bolte, Master Hedemann, Miss Stur-geson, Miss Sturgeson, N. E. Lemmon, Dorcas Alkue, Sarah Hakole, Miss Chillingworth, Miss Stratemeyer, Miss Deyo, Miss Rita Schmidt, Afut, Mrs. Cheong See, W. J. Cooldo, J. Vincent, Mrs. Chan See, Mrs. Lum See, F. R. French, C. W. Bridges and D. D. Bald-win.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 27.—John Bol-ster, Mr. Day, C. T. Day, W. E. Reeves, Master J. Whitney, H. Hose, H. Har-ri-son, Judge Carter, Dr. Maxwell, S. Kellinot, Prof. Richards, Mrs. Mary Sylva, E. H. Wedehouse, F. Lam-brecht, Theo. Hoffman and wife, Mrs. A. S. McWayne, W. Berlowitz and M. F. Scott.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Belgic, July 27.—Alfred Hartwell, Jr., and bride, Mr. McClellan, M. Schweitz-er, Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Weillman, Mrs. C. Fairchild, Miss S. Bailey, Z. C. Chutham, Capt. W. Nelson, Samuel Parker, Samuel Parker, Jr., Miss Eva Parker, Miss Helen Parker.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 27.—Mrs. W. J. White, Miss Mabel Burns, W. H. Rice and wife, Miss Gandall, Mrs. H. E. Kelsey, W. I. Wells, H. E. Hendrick, Mrs. C. Hart, Mr. Burgoyne, Master Smith, J. H. Godfrey and wife, Mrs. J. Smith, T. Nagao, Kawamoto, W. McGowan.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Aus-tralia, July 28.—Mrs. H. D. Johnson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bishop and daughter, Mrs. Stock-bridge, Miss Newcomb, C. A. Brown, M. Jacobs, Miss Mary Ellis, Miss C. E. Bray, S. Roth, Arthur Rice, Miss Rip-ley, Miss Andrews, C. B. Ripley, H. E. Coleman, E. A. McInerney, S. I. Shaw, Miss Mary Shipman, Master Ollie Ship-man, J. McCloskey, Master McFar-lane, Chas. O. Berger, Master Macfar-lane, Fred. Baldwin, Geo. R. Ewart, Jr., Miss Abbie Campbell, Miss Alice Campbell, D. A. Loebenstein, Geo. Aiken, H. Deacon and son, Miss G. Dowsett, Miss M. Dowsett, Olga Ber-ger, Miss L. Macfarlane, Miss A. Mac-farlane, W. B. Godfrey, Jr., C. J. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wilcox, Joe Fer-nandez, Prof. Lyons, Dr. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Miss Jennie Giffard, Mrs. George H. Fairchild, child and maid, Miss M. A. Smith, Miss Annie D. Kellogg, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Miss Mabel Wilcox, J. L. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown, E. Hartmann, Mrs. W. D. Witham, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, A. Aiken and wife, Prof. Hosmer, Judge Widemann, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss J. M. McCrum, Miss E. Pomeroy and Miss Cartwright.

For Micronesia, per stmr. Morning Star, July 28.—Miss Jennie Olin, Miss Charlotte Beulah Logan, Miss Jessie Hoppin, Miss Ema Kane.

For San Francisco, per bktn. Irm-gard, July 28.—T. H. Polhemus, G. L. Seward, Mrs. H. C. Reid.

For Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, July 28.—Misses Walker, H. Isenberg and Miss Duncan.

For Mahukona and Hilo, per stmr. Helene, July 29.—T. Rain Walker, J. A. Moore, T. V. King, V. M. Fulcher and son, Mrs. W. L. Rose and W. S. Wise.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Annie Johnson sailed from San Francisco for Hilo, July 15th. The American bark Fresno arrived from Port Gamble last evening after a splendid run of 15 days from Port Gamble.

Arrivals in San Francisco: July 16.—Brig Consuelo, 20 days from Mahu-kona; July 17, bark Roderick Dhu, 21 days from Hilo; July 21, barkentine Archer, 22 days from Honolulu.

Two notable voyages from Honolulu to New York have been made this season. The S. P. Hitchcock, now on the way to San Francisco, made the run in 92 days, and the W. F. Babcock made the trip in 93 days.

The O. S. S. Australia got away promptly at 4 p. m. Wednesday with passenger and freight accommodations taxed to the utmost. The band was on the wharf to play a farewell to the many departing kamaainas.

The following arrivals in New York of ships from ports on these islands, have been reported: July 14, W. F. Babcock, American ship, from Hono-lulu; July 15, J. C. Glade, German bark, from Kahului; July 19, Luzon, American ship, from Honolulu.

The R. M. S. Moana, Carey com-mander, was telephoned off Koko Head a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday and hailed alongside the Oceanic wharf at about 2:05 o'clock. Purser Bendall kindly furnished the following report: "Sailed from San Francisco at 2:10 p. m. July 23rd; discharged pilot at 3:10 p. m. and arrived as above. Fine weather prevailed during the voyage."

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder commander, arrived in port yesterday morning, 9½ days from Yokohama with 900 tons of general merchandise, 10 cabin passengers, 65 Chinese and 45 Japanese in the steerage for this port. Purser Nieswander reports as follows: Sailed from Hongkong, July 6th; from Amoy, 7th; from Shanghai, 10th; from Nagasaki, 12th; from Kobe, 14th; and from Yokohama, 17th. Fine weather all the way.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Ben-son, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MARRIED.

WALDRON-POWERS.—At Kohala, Hawaii, July 19, 1897, at the resi-dence of Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Bond, by the Rev. Alvin Ostrom, Freder-ick Waldron to Margaret Powers.

DIED.

MOORE.—At Lahainaluna Maui, July 25, 1897, of pulmonary consumption, Lulu I. Moore formerly principal of Punahoa Preparatory School, aged 38 years.

BY AUTHORITY.

MEMBERS OF THE TAX APPEAL BOARDS, COMMISSIONED BY THE MINISTER OF FI-NANCE FOR 1897.

FIRST DIVISION, ISLAND OF OAHU.

J. Alfred Magoon. William L. Hopper. Walter C. Weedon.

SECOND DIVISION, ISLANDS OF MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

David Taylor. D. Kahaulilio. Alfred N. Hayselden.

DISTRICTS OF LAHAINA, MOLO-KAI AND LANAI.

W. H. Halsted. William Goodness. S. E. Kalekua.

DISTRICT OF WAILUKU.

Dr. J. P. Aiken. P. N. Kahokuoluna. C. F. Schneider.

DISTRICT OF HANA.

F. Wittrock. S. W. Kaal. N. Omsted.

THIRD DIVISION, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

DISTRICTS OF SOUTH HILO, NORTH HILO, PUNA AND KAU.

E. G. Hitchcock. E. W. Barnard. Philip Peck.

DISTRICTS OF HAMAKUA, SOUTH KOHALA AND NORTH KOHALA.

E. G. Hitchcock. E. W. Barnard. R. C. Blacow.

DISTRICT OF NORTH KONA.

A. McWayne. D. S. Lima. Alexander Cockburn.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KONA.

Thomas Wright. C. D. Miller. T. K. R. Amalu.

FOURTH DIVISION, ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIHAU.

H. D. Wishard. William G. Smith. A. M. McBryde.

THEO. F. LANSING, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, July 27, 1897. 1897-2t

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, July 29, 1897, for the construction of a New Road from Pahoa in Puna.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at the Hilo Telephone office.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 20, 1897. 1893-3t

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The Assessors of the Republic of Ha-waii hereby give notice that their of-fices will be open from the first to the thirty-first day of August, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) and on Saturdays until 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the gains, profits and in-comes of all persons and corporations required by law to render the same.

Your attention is called to Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1896, and especially to the following section of said Act: Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an in-come of more than fifteen hundred dol-lars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and ren-der a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporation re-side, locate or does business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guar-dians, trustees, executors administra-tors, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or of a less amount are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice-President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the cor-

poration rendering it. And if any per-son or the President, Vice-President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resi-dent Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time re-quired, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any under-statement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, Presi-dent, Vice-President, Manager, Resi-dent Manager or Agent of or any per-son having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such per-son or corporation, or any other per-son he may deem proper, wherever re-siding or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects lia-ble to tax or the returns thereof.

JONATHAN SHAW, Assessor, First Division.

C. H. DICKEY, Assessor, Second Division.

H. C. AUSTIN, Assessor, Third Division.

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor, Fourth Division.

Approved: HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Finance, ad Interim. 1879-7t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, August 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Ju-diciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of 744 acres of Land in Hono-kaia, Hamakua, extending from sea shore to about two miles above the same.

This land is now under lease to the Honokaa Sugar Company, expiring on October 1, 1898.

Term of Lease: 21 years from Octo-ber 1st, 1898. Upset rental, \$2776.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in ad-vance.

For plan of Land, or further particu-lars, apply at Public Lands Office, Ho-nolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

Honolulu, July 12, 1897. 1881-1d

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the application of C. Lehmann, a bankrupt. Petition in bankruptcy.

On reading and filing the petition of C. Lehmann, of Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.

That he is indebted to divers per-sons in the sum of \$565, that he is bankrupt and unable to meet his en-gagements with his creditors.

Wherefore he prays that he may be adjudged a bankrupt, and that such orders may be made herein as may be necessary.

It is ordered that Monday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Circuit Judge, in the court room of this Court, at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, July 24, 1897.

By the Court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. 1885-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus de-fendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be holden at Hono-lulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Car-ter, First Judge of the Circuit [Seal.] Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1876-3m

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Pro-bate.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, H. I., deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Father Andrew and John Kaathue, Executors with will annexed, of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, where-in they ask to be allowed \$2,984.60, and charge themselves with \$2,627.80, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and dis-charge them and their surties from all further responsibility as such Ex-ecutors.

It is ordered that Tuesday, the 24th

day of August, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the said Justice at Cham-bers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all per-sons interested may then and there ap-pear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated Waialuku, H. I., this 10th day of July, 1897. G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk, Circuit Court, Second Circuit. 1881-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Paty, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to E. A. Mott-Smith having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, August 13, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Ju-diciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said pe-tition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 13, 1897.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1881-3tF

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF LAHAINA, ISLAND OF MAUI.

Pursuant to a decree made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Cir-cuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 14th day of July, 1897, in a cause entitled Claus Spreckels & Co. and Cecil Brown, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Wal-ter Murray Gibson, deceased, versus Kia Nahaolelua and E. K. Nahaolelua, foreclosure proceedings, notice is here-by given that the property herein de-scribed will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on FRIDAY, August 13th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. The said sale subject to confirmation by the said Circuit Court.